

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 165

24 August 1983

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ABE COMMENTS ON TIES WITH ROK, USSR, U.S.

OW240639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Yamaguchi Aug 24 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will seek agreement with his South Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok in talks in Tokyo Friday for a guarantee of safety in fishing in nearby waters of the two countries. He told this to newsmen in commenting on the foreign ministers' meeting between the two countries, during his visit to this western Japan city.

Abe described the current Japan-South Korea relations as generally good. On the territorial dispute over Takeshima Island, Abe said Japan would not be hasty but continue patient talks with South Korea. The South Koreans claim the island, which they call Tokto located about 157 kilometers northwest of Japan's Oki Islands in the Sea of Japan.

Abe also touched on Sunday's assassination of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino and expressed his condolences. He said assassination is a despicable crime and hoped for earliest investigation into the of the incident. [as received]

The foreign minister said there exist problems between Japan and the Soviet Union, such as the territorial issue over the four northern islands and the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, but he said dialogue between the two countries is necessary. Abe said he hoped to promote talks with the Russians on economic and cultural matters to seek a clue for settling problems pending between the two countries.

On Japan-U.S. trade frictions, Abe said he is against Japan's liberalization of farm product imports from U.S. He said he wants to negotiate quotas of Japanese imports of such products.

The foreign minister said Japan hopes to help create an environment conducive to peace between Iran and Iraq, though Japan cannot directly mediate between the two warring Middle East countries. The crude oil spilling into the Persian Gulf, caused by the Iran-Iraq war, is a problem for not only the two countries but also for the whole world, including Japan, Abe said. Japan is studying what it can do to help solve the problem, Abe said.

ROK REGRETS FIRING ON JAPANESE FISHING BOATS

OW231107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 23 KYODO -- South Korea Tuesday expressed regret over the August 5 firing by its naval vessels on Japanese fishing boats in the open sea off the southeastern part of the Korean peninsula, Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga told reporters.

In a note verbale conveyed by Minister Yi Ki-chu of the South Korean Embassy to Hiroshi Hashimoto, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, the Seoul government pledged to take necessary measures to maintain the security of vessels of "third countries" during the operation by its navy, according to Matsunaga. At the same time, the diplomatic note sought understanding by Japanese fishermen of the severe situation South Korea is currently facing that forced the South Korean Navy to conduct certain operations.

The South Korean naval patrol boats had fired warning shots in an operation aimed at chasing off what they thought were North Korean spy ships.

Matsunaga said that the Japanese Government appreciates the expression of regret and the information that the South Korean Government will take measures against repetition of the incident.

Answering a question, Matsunaga said that the South Korean Navy may order Japanese fishing boats to halt or carry out inspections of them. "Such actions are inevitable as North Korean spy ships are apt to camouflage themselves as Japanese fishing boats," Matsunaga said. The Japanese Government in a note verbale had requested the South Korean Government to take measures to prevent further firing on Japanese ships following the incident.

CANADA'S PREMIER OF ALBERTA CALLS ON ABE

OW231231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 23 KYODO -- Edgar Peter Lougheed, premier of Canada's Alberta Province called on Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday and the two agreed that upholding the free trade system is good for Japan-Canada economic relations. Lougheed asked Japan to expand coal imports from his country and increase investments there, ministry officials said.

MSDF TO EXPAND ROLE IN 1984 PACIFIC EXERCISE

OW231241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 23 KYODO -- Manabu Yoshida, chief of staff of the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said Tuesday the MSDF will take part in next year's five-nation Pacific rim exercise (Rimpac 84) on a "full scale."

It will be the third time for the MSDF to participate in Rimpac, a biannual joint exercise conducted by five Pacific countries -- the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Japan previously joined the exercise in 1980 and 1982.

Yoshida told a press conference the MSDF plans to increase the scale of both fleet and air units to be dispatched this time. As for the fleet unit, it will mobilize five warships -- two guided missile destroyers, two destroyers and a helicopter-carrying destroyer, he said. In the air unit, Yoshida said, P-3C planes, the MSDF's most advanced antisubmarine reconnaissance planes, will participate in the exercise for the first time, in addition to P2J patrol planes. For last year's Rimpac 82, three escort ships and eight P-2J planes were mobilized.

SECURITY EXPERT ON JAPAN'S DEFENSE BUILDUP

OW231123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 23 KYODO -- Japan's efforts to build up its defenses are more a matter of rhetoric than concrete action, a Japanese security expert said here Tuesday.

He said U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, is likely to be "disappointed" if he expects any speedup in the tempo of Japan's defense efforts, though U.S. plans to deploy F-16 fighters in northern Japan should meet with firm Japanese cooperation.

Prof. Masataka Kosaka of Kyoto University was introducing the report "Asian Security 1983" to journalists at the Foreign Correspondents' Club here. Kosaka is editor of the reports, produced annually by the Independent Research Institute for Peace and Security in Tokyo.

During talks currently underway in Washington, Weinberger Monday urged Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kazuo Tanikawa to redouble efforts to increase Japan's defense spending, saying the proposed increase of 6.88 percent in next year's budget is insufficient.

The U.S. defense chief particularly called on Japan to strengthen its capacities sufficiently to defend sea lanes extending some 1,000 nautical miles southwest into the Pacific, saying this would relieve pressure on the United States and allow it to improve its defense set-up in other parts of the Asian region.

Kosaka, however, said even ten years would not be enough for Japan to develop the capability to defend its sea lanes, at the present rate of defense spending. "On top of that, there is no consensus, even among specialists in Japan" as to whether Japan should do so, he said, dismissing government statements about Japan defending its sea lanes as "mainly talk" with little substance.

Although Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appreciates the need for greater Japanese defense efforts, and had broken certain psychological "taboos," Kosaka said, "in terms of money spent on armaments, he will not do very much."

He said it would be difficult for the government to exceed its self-imposed limit of 1 percent of gross national product for defense spending, though a level of 1.2 percent might be enough to adequately strengthen Japan's Self-Defense Forces by the end of the 1980's.

Nakasone's one real achievement had been his decision to transfer military technology to the United States, breaking the taboo concerning Japan's three principles barring military exports, Kosaka said. But even here, he said, only the principle had been established. As regards what items would be transferred to the United States, details have yet to be decided.

LDP PROPOSES DIET SESSION BEGIN 8 SEP

OW191235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 19 KYODO -- The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Friday proposed to the opposition parties that the Diet (Parliament) be convened on September 8 for an extraordinary session. They also proposed that the session last for 65 days until November 11, officials said. The proposal was made by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda at a meeting of the Diet Steering Committee.

Officials of the administration of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said the session would mainly discuss ways to promote administrative reforms -- Nakasone's major pledge to the nation. The government is expected to submit seven bills related to these reforms. "Our major goal is to get the seven bills through the Diet," a government official said. The bills to be tabled include one regarding integration of the prime minister's office and the Administrative Management Agency into a new body -- the General Affairs Agency.

Political observers say the coming Diet session will be the biggest test for Nakasone since he took office last November because of the tough confrontation anticipated between the government and opposition.

The opposition parties, led by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) are expected to concentrate their efforts on realizing early income tax cuts, as promised by the LDP.

But more rough debates are expected over the issue of the so-called establishment of political ethics. During the course of the Diet session, the court will hand down its ruling on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed bribery case on October 12 amid growing prediction of a guilty decision. If Tanaka, Nakasone's main backer, is found guilty, the opposition parties will most likely demand the ouster of the ex-premier from the Diet. Tanaka still holds a lower house seat. How Nakasone will handle the issue is the decisive factor in determining the course of the coming Diet session, the observers say.

NAMPO FISHERY WORKERS CONDEMN SINKING INCIDENT

SK230812 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0000 GMT on 23 August broadcast a recorded 45-minute report on a rally of workers in the fishery sector of Nampo city at the cultural hall of the Nampo smelter on 22 August to denounce the "South Korean puppets' bestial piracy."

An unidentified announcer first introduced slogans put up in the meeting hall, described the atmosphere of the hall in which the "attendants could not repress their surging indignation against the South Korean puppet clique's barbarous armed provocation of attacking and sinking our peaceful ship," and said that the meeting began with the playing of the "March of Guerrillas."

The announcer further said that Yi Chu-chin, chairman of the Nampo city trade union, first delivered a speech. Noting that "the South Korean military fascist clique -- having constantly kicked up war rackets and perpetrated armed provocations against the northern half of the republic at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists -- committed a barbarous act of indiscriminately bombing and shelling our fish-detection ship "Pungsan," belonging to the Fisheries Commission, sinking it, and murdering some crewmen aboard it in the high seas of the East Sea on 13 August," the speaker condemned, "the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique's never-to-be-condoned bestiality as an outrageous, truculent piracy, and heinous nation-butchery of those who disregard humanitarian conscience, publicly recognized international law and practice."

Recalling the sinking of a trawler belonging to the Sinuiju fishery office on the high seas of the West Sea in February 1975, the incident of sinking an angler-net ship and kidnapping the survivors in the open waters of the West Sea in June of 1978, the speaker said: "As everyone knows, whenever South Korean fishermen have been in distress or have drifted to the waters of the republic, the government of the republic has constantly rescued and warmly treated them, granting all types of material support and medical treatment, and have let them return home. Even if dubious ships of South Korea have illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of the republic, the government of the republic has not punished its crewmen, but have leniently forgiven them, repaired the ships, treated crewmen, given necessary material assistance, and has returned them when investigations have found that illegal infiltrations have not been premeditated acts of impure purpose, but were the result of engine trouble, sudden illness, wandering off course, and other unavoidable circumstances. We regard this act as a lofty duty of fellow countrymen and as work contributing toward expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by promoting understanding between the fellow countrymen in the North and the South and by seeking national unity."

The speaker added: "The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are hell-bent on creating circumstances in favor of the fabrication of two Koreas by holding the IPU conference in Seoul. Their maneuvers for holding the IPU conference in Seoul are, however, faced by opposition and rejection at home and abroad. Accordingly, the attempt by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to host the IPU conference in Seoul is hitting a great snag. To extricate themselves from this predicament, the wretches have intensified the fascist suppression of the South Korean people on the one hand and have used the policy of smile, playing the game of deceitful release, on the other hand. However, when this did not work, they perpetrated an armed provocation against our peaceful ship and by describing this as a provocation for southward invasion, are misleading public opinion at home and abroad, babbling about a shocking incident, to cope with the situation."

Asserting that "conducting an armed attack on our peaceful ship and then clamoring about it being a spy ship are a stereotyped method which the South Korean puppets use whenever they are plunged into predicament," the speaker said: "The South Korean puppets conduct loud anticommunist propaganda by labeling our peaceful fishing ships as spy boats or suspicious ships when they suddenly attacked two trawlers belonging to the Kojo fishery office at Tongchon-kun in Kangwon Province which were peacefully engaged in fishing in open waters of the East Sea in June of 1965, mobilizing the puppet navy's warships at a time when the South Korean people's struggle for national salvation against the puppet's pro-Japanese treacherous act had grown; and again in February 1975 when they carried out bombing and shelling of a patrol ship belonging to the Chongjin coastal transport safety unit, which had wandered off course and was drifting due to unfavorable weather while engaged in routine patrol duty in the sea off (?Wonsan), mobilizing shore artillery, the puppet navy's warships, and even aircraft at a time when the South Korean people's struggle against the puppets' playing with the referendum had mounted."

Saying that history and the people will not tolerate military provocations and political intrigue perpetrated and conceived by the South Korean puppets, the speaker urged "the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to clearly understand that it will have to pay a high cost for the armed provocation it has committed, that it must make an apology for the piratic act it has committed on the high seas through use of arms, to punish the perpetrators, and to unconditionally and immediately return the bodies of the sacrificed crew members." The speaker again urged "traitor Chon Tu-hwan to immediately stop all hostile acts against us and to step down from the seat of power without delay in accordance with the demand of the South Korean people." The speaker then said: "Positively instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets have recently attacked our peaceful ship with arms. The U.S. imperialists should bear total responsibility for this."

Saying that "the U.S. imperialists" had "traitor Chon Tu-hwan" sink the peaceful ship by allowing him to use "puppet naval and air force troops," thus revealing their true color as "a ringleader in murdering the people," the speaker urged "the U.S. imperialists to draw a lesson from the recent incident; to immediately stop criminal maneuvers to continue colonial rule over South Korea by employing traitor Chon Tu-hwan, to perpetrate the division of Korea, and to start a new war in our country; and to immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all aggressive forces, including its nuclear weapons." The speaker then said: "If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique continue hostile acts against us, ignoring our repeated warnings, the rascals will be unable to avoid an annihilating, retaliatory strike from our enraged people and will be more thoroughly isolated, more strongly denounced by the world's peace-loving people. Without eliminating the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique from South Korea, the South Korean people will be unable to achieve independence and the democratization of the South Korean society. Nor can they expect the fatherland's reunification -- a long-cherished desire of the people."

Urging the South Korean people and fishermen to "more vigorously struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, to overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, and to expedite the attainment of independence and the democratization of the South Korean society and the country's independent, peaceful reunification," the speaker stressed the need to support the sacred anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people to achieve independence and democratization.

In conclusion, the speaker called for increasing the production of marine products, for overfulfilling the Second 7-year Plan, for achieving the goal for 5 million tons of marine products ahead of schedule, for increasing and modernizing fishing boats, and for achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification.

Following this speech, the announcer introduced Yi Hyang-kon, crew member of the fishing boat Tongil-ho belonging to the first fishing fleet of the Nampo fishery station.

Noting the people's spirit of vengeance against "the South Korean puppets' air raids, shelling, and sinking of our peaceful fish-detection ship on the high seas of the East Sea," the speaker said: "This is a most atrocious, outrageous act of butchers that could only be committed by such brutal military hooligans as the South Korean puppet clique, instigated by the piratic U.S. imperialists." The speaker then described this "as a most barbarous, bestial act of murder and as a brazen provocation against us."

Noting South Korea's sinking of "our peaceful fishing boat" in 1978, the speaker said: "When voices were raised at home and abroad to oppose and reject Seoul hosting the IPU meeting, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique spread a theory on southward invasion to mislead public opinion. To furnish evidence for this theory, it has sunk our peaceful fish-detection ship on the high seas and has described it as a spy boat."

Saying that "not guns but a flag signaling search for schools of fish was hoisted on our fishing boat, that its crew members were genuine technicians who had completed a fishery course at a fisheries college, and that their destination was not South Korea, plagued by foreign forces and traitors, but the West Sea replete with cuttlefish and hair-tails," the speaker bitterly denounces the South Korean authorities for describing these crew members as agents after killing them on the high seas, for severely punishing democrats in South Korea by describing them as elements tolerating communists.

Denouncing "the U.S. imperialists" for designating Korea "as a test ground for the confrontation of strength in the 1980's," for attempting to provoke a nuclear war and to ship neutron bombs to South Korea, for staging war exercises, and for trying to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for leaving South Korea as a nuclear base and as a war exercise ground for the United States and for committing military provocations against the DPRK, the speaker said: "The rascals' attack and sinking of our peaceful ship on the high seas was a premeditated provocation designed to make an excuse for a war by heightening tension."

Following excited shouts from the audience, the speaker continued: "After slaughtering the Kwangju citizens with bayonets supplied by the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has killed our crew members with its blood-stained hands. After perpetrating military provocations in South Korea against us, it has extended these provocations even to the high seas. It is trying to plunge the three thousand-ri land and the 50 million people into the flames of a nuclear war. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is the war servant of the U.S. imperialists, a devilish murderer who should be chopped to death, and our arch enemy who should be thrown into the sea after being condemned as a dictator."

Calling for eliminating "such war maniacs as the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique" from South Korea to help all the people avoid disasters, to help "our fishermen" freely engage in fishing operations, and to achieve "peace and the peaceful reunification of the country," the speaker said that "the criminals who have sunk our peaceful ship and have killed crew members will never be safe."

He then continued: "Those who have committed provocations will be unable to avoid punishment and will have to pay a high price. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should not recklessly run amok like a puppy which is so innocent that it does not fear the tiger."

Urging the South Korean authorities to make an official apology for sinking "our fish-detection ship on the high seas" and for killing DPRK crew members and to immediately return the bodies of these crew members, and urging the United States to stop instigating "the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique" for "war, slaughter, fascism, and division" and to withdraw from South Korea, the speaker said: "With surging resentment and enmity against the enemy and with a constantly vigilant posture for mobilization, we will conduct positive fishery operations so that we can achieve the goal of the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule without fail."

Following this speech, the announcer introduced Pae Chi-sil, crew member of the fishing boat Chollima-ho belonging to the second fishing fleet of the Nampo fishery station.

Denouncing "the maritime armed provocation and the barbarous act of killing one's homologous people" -- an act of sinking "our fish-detection ship on the high seas" -- as "an intolerable crime that could only be committed by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of military hooligans, in violation of basic international law and of men's conscience," the speaker said: "The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of devilish murderers who are thirsty for blood -- a group of those who cannot live even for a day without seeing blood shed by its fellow countrymen."

Repeatedly insisting that the sunken ship was a fish-detection boat and that its crew members were "our friendly and dear fathers and brothers who have braved raging billows and have shared weal and woe with us to supply more fish to the people" and reviewing the past "piratic acts," of the South Korean authorities in attacking "our peaceful fishing boats on the East and West Seas, the speaker said: "The clan of the very beasts and of the very devilish murderers who sank our fishing boat in 1978, after the intolerable crime of sinking our peaceful boat, is trying to justify its crimes by saying that it has sunk a spy boat."

Denouncing the atrocities committed by "the Chon Tu-hwan ring" in Kwangju, the speaker described it "as a group of unprecedented predators which have stained an indigo sea with scarlet blood shed by its fellow countrymen by using the high seas as a ground for killing operations after seizing the seat of power by staining all of South Korea with the blood of our fellow countrymen." He then continued: "Confounded by the increased anti-U.S., anti-fascist trend among the South Korean people and students, especially by public opinion at home and abroad opposing and rejecting Seoul's hosting the IPU meeting, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has committed armed provocations against our peaceful ship on the pretext of the threat of southward invasion to mislead public opinion and to divert the attention of the people."

In conclusion, the speaker urged the United States to stop instigating "the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique" for murder, fascism, war, and division, to end colonial rule in South Korea, and to withdraw from South Korea; urged the South Korean authorities to "frankly admit that they have committed a piratic act on the high seas, to make an apology to our side for this act, and to unconditionally and immediately return the bodies of the sacrificed crew members."

Following the speech, the announcer introduced Paek Mun-sun, worker from the Nampo shipyard.

After flaying the act of sinking "our valuable fish-detection ship on the high seas of the East Sea," the speaker said: "Today, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is clamoring about national conciliation, about peaceful reunification, and about the campaign to help separated families locate their parents and brothers."

After denouncing "the Chon Tu-hwan clique" for building a concrete barrier in the middle of the national territory, the speaker described "the Chon Tu-hwan ring" as an atrocious splittist not qualified to talk about reunification because it prevents one from freely traveling his country, from freely engaging in fishing operations in his national territory, and from freely making a voyage to internationally recognized sea routes." He then continued: "Its sinking of our ship is part of its conspiratorial maneuvers to fan the sentiment of confrontation and enmity between North and South, to perpetuate division. This act is a premeditated attempt to step up an wicked intrigue for two Koreas on the eve of the IPU meeting in Seoul."

Urging the United States to end colonial rule in South Korea and to stop instigating the South Korean authorities for provocations, war, murder and division, and to withdraw from South Korea; urging the Chon Tu-hwan ring to quickly return the bodies of the sacrificed crew members, to step down from the seat of power, the speaker said: "If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique continue to cling to indiscreet military maneuvers, all the Korean people and our fishery workers will mercilessly deal annihilating blows at the rascals."

VARIOUS MOBILIZATION EXERCISES IN SOUTH NOTED

Reserve Forces Exercise

SK231113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet clique on August 21 staged a provocative "surprise mobilization exercise of the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" under the name of "examining the wartime mobilization system", according to a report.

In this war exercise involving the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" all over South Korea, the puppets frantically whipped up war hysterics, raising a hue and cry over someone's "surprise attack." This was an extension of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's criminal anti-communist racket and war provocation moves which had become more feverish of late with the false propaganda of "threat of southward invasion."

The "surprise mobilization exercise of the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" was part of the war exercise codenamed "83 Ulchi" which the military hooligans have been staging with the mobilization of the puppet troops and civilians from August 20 to incite hostile feelings against the northern half of the country.

The puppets are ceaselessly committing hostile acts against the northern half of the country only to reveal more glaringly their ugly color as splittists and military hooligans.

'Ulchi' Landing Exercise

SK240919 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on August 22 dragged out a unit of the puppet army to the upper reaches of the River Han to stage a bridge laying exercise, the largest ever in the history of such exercises, according to a report.

This exercise, a part of the "83 Ulchi" war exercises that started on August 20, was reportedly designed to quickly throw on to the front a large force and heavy equipment including tanks for a river-crossing operation.

The puppets blare that the massive bridge laying exercise in the upper reaches of the river Han was a "special tactical training" of a river-crossing engineer corps in preparation for a Han river-crossing operation by a large-unit. They also staged in Seoul an exercise for mobilising heavy construction machines additionally demanded by puppet army units in a war-time and stage' in Puchon, Kyonggi Province, a "practical training for an emergency rehabilitation project."

This patently shows how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are trying to incite the spirit of confrontation against the northern half of the republic and create a war atmosphere in South Korea.

Tactical Training Exercise

SK240914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique on August 22 took trainees of the puppet army military academy to the peak of Mt. Halla to incite confrontation and war fever through an "oathtaking meeting", according to a report. At the "meeting" the puppets shouted at the trainees to "make allout efforts for the cultivation of combat technique and tactics" and then drove them into a tactical training in the mountain.

This convincingly shows how feverishly the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans are working to provoke a war against the northern half of the republic.

Plan for Volunteer Force

SK231127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are scheming to enact a "bill on the homeland defense volunteer service", according to a report.

The "bill" stipulates that the "Homeland Defence Volunteer Corps" shall undertake the "guard" of major setups and organs and, "in case of emergency", shall be promptly mobilised to assume the role of a "mobile strike corps" in support of operations of the puppet army and the "homeland defence reserve forces." And it grants to the members of this repressive tool "the right to check and search" and the right to carry and use weapons.

This indicates how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are working to intensify suppression by expanding the repressive machines, upset by the daily growing anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments among the South Korean people, and commander greater man-power resources as cannon fodder "in case of emergency."

Military Training for Girls

SK190408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- The South Korean Fascist clique is forcing military training upon over 80 students of girls' high schools in Seoul and Inchon, after driving them into a girls' military training centre of the puppet army unit on August 16, according to a report. During the four-day training the fascist clique will reportedly give basic military education, imbuing them with anti-communist consciousness.

VRPR HITS S. KOREAN MINISTRY'S MAGAZINE ON CHON

SK191215 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday, the Culture and Information Ministry published 8,000 copies of a pictorial magazine introducing traitor Chon Tu-hwan and distributed them to national organizations and local self-governing bodies. The pictorial magazine is compiled of photos of traitor Chon Tu-hwan which have been taken since his inauguration as the 11th president in September 1980 to the present.

This is aimed at idolizing the person of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. This is part of the scheme to soothe voices of the masses from all walks of life denouncing that Chon Tu-hwan is a matchless cutthroat, flunkey nation-seller, and truculent splittist.

No matter how the authorities may introduce and carry on propaganda about traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the crimes committed by him before history and the nation since he usurped power will remain intact and our people will certainly overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring by resolutely waging the anti-U.S., anti-government struggle.

SOUTH'S REVISED GRADUATION QUOTA CRITICIZED

SK240323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 23 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August commentary: "Relaxation Step Aimed at Strangling Campus"]

[Text] According to a report, the puppet Education Ministry has revised the graduation quota system to the effect that the suppressive clauses are relaxed. The puppets say that this is aimed at reducing the number of those sacrificed by the graduation quota system in South Korean colleges and at establishing an atmosphere for study.

However, the revision farce has not been staged for the benefit of the students. It has been announced to temper the increasing social criticism and the intensifying struggle of the students and people against the fascist graduation quota system.

The major framework of the revision is to give chances to those facing expulsion in ordinary colleges through a so-called system allowing the students to remain in the same grade, to finish all the required courses even if they do not deserve diplomas, and through the state-run qualifying tests, and to let women's colleges and medical schools decide on the percentages of freshmen recruits and those subject to disciplinary action at their own discretion, thereby establishing a study atmosphere and reducing the rate of expulsion.

The system allowing the students to remain in the same grade and allowing them to finish all the required courses is a cunning scheme designed to prevent the students from joining the struggle by tightening the fascist yoke under the pretext of poor academic performance -- as if the systems were intended to give the students opportunities to continue study -- and to shift the blame on to the students for their expulsion from school.

The so-called discretion entrusted to the colleges with respect to problems in connection with the enforcement of the graduation quota system is aimed at converting the system of the puppets' direct suppression of the students to a system of suppression through regulations of colleges.

While babbling about the trust of authority and giving flexibility to the colleges, the puppets are urging on them even more rigid evaluation of student performance and activation of the academic warning system.

In the meantime, they are threatening to reinstate the restrictions in case problems arise as a result of unsuccessful management of the revised graduation quota system, and that the colleges failing to produce expelled students with academic punishment will face strong administrative guidance.

If colleges should compulsorily expell students by more rigid evaluation of the student academic performance and by sterner academic punishment, what relaxation is there. The fascist graduation quota system is not relaxed but made more wicked and cunning. The true aim of the revision farce of the graduation quota system is to shift the blame into the colleges for blocking the students' antigovernment struggle under the signboard of creating an atmosphere of study and for expelling progressive students from school under the pretext of poor academic records. Those who are so afraid of demonstrations by youths and students who have a strong sense of justice cannot see suppression on the campus.

Suppression is becoming more wicked and more crafty. The puppets are expelling or punishing several hundreds, and even some thousand students from a single college, right after the announcement of the so-called relaxation measure.

It is not coincidental that even the South Korean political circles are criticizing that the graduation quota system has not been improved in view of the collateral conditions attached to the revised clauses. The graduation quota system is a wicked fascist regulation designed to expel progressive students under the pretext of poor academic records and a suppressive system without parallel in the history of education. The puppets are using this wicked regulation to bind the youths and students in the military fascist system and are barring them from demonstrations in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

The number of students who have been sacrificed by this suppressive system in South Korean colleges for the last 2 years amounts to no less than 113,000. As long as the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military fascist rule continues and as long as wicked suppressive systems like the graduation quota system exist, those sacrificed by it will never stop or be reduced.

It is the puppets themselves who are hurting the atmosphere of study -- the puppets who are imposing fascism on the campus and are driving the students to war exercises against the fellow countrymen. It is clear to everybody that an atmosphere of study cannot be established under conditions in which basic organizations are banned on the campus, two or three students sitting together for study regarded as a crime, patriotic students who demand freedom and democracy arrested, jailed, tried, and executed, and military drills are compulsory.

The puppets have staged a farce of revising the graduation quota at a time when some colleges are opening their second semesters and when the IPU general meeting is approaching, to temper the students' antigovernment sentiment, to hide the true color of the campus strangler, and to disguise themselves under the cloak of democracy.

The graduation quota system, the most wicked fascist regulation unprecedented in twentieth century education history, a suppressive system unprecedented in the world educational administration, remains as it is and is not relaxed. The puppets will not be able to hide this by any maneuvers. The notorious graduation quota system should be completely abolished, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should step down from power without delay in accordance with the demand of the youths, students, and people.

REPORTAGE, REACTION TO SEOUL AS VENUE FOR IPU

Mozambique Plans Boycott

SK231603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- Mozambique will not attend the inter-parliamentary conference slated in South Korea, says Major General Marcelino dos Santos, general secretary of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly of Mozambique and president of the Parliamentary group of Mozambique, in his message to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. The message says:

The People's Assembly of Mozambique supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The People's Republic of Mozambique has no relations with the South Korean puppet regime and does not recognize the "parliament" and "government" of South Korea. It reaffirms its support to the efforts of the DPRK.

The parliamentary group of Mozambique considers that the 70th inter-parliamentary conference slated in Seoul will be a factor of a split in the Inter-parliamentary Union and encourage the splittist stand and attempts of the Seoul puppet regime. The parliamentary group of Mozambique, therefore, will not attend the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union.

CAR Not To Participate

SK232221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic. DPRK Ambassador to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan on August 20 conveyed cordial regards of the great leader and the film "The Goodwill Envoy of the Central African People," his gift, to the head of state of Central Africa.

Andre Kolingba expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his sincerest, warm greetings to the great leader. He said he wholeheartedly wishes good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Saying that the film sent by the great leader as a gift is a precious asset symbolic of the excellent friendly relations between Central Africa and Korea, he stressed that the relationship between the two peoples is a most friendly and fraternal one.

The Central African Government, he declared, will never dispatch any delegation or any individual person to the 70th inter-parliamentary conference slated in South Korea. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Appeal to Australia

SK200343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The Pacific Region Liaison Committee for Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in an appeal to the Australian prime minister and parliamentarians, called upon them not to send an Australian parliamentary delegation to the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Seoul due to the intrigue of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

The appeal says that the Australian Government should act, clearly seeing through the moves of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean "regime" today to start war against the Korean people.

We call upon the Australian parliamentarians to join us in denouncing the convocation of the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul.

South's Courts Linked to IPU

SK201119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The South Korean fascist clique decided to set up more "summary courts," one of the repressive apparatuses in Seoul, from September 1, according to a report.

They also disclosed the intention to build four more "circuit courts" in Kyonggi Province and North Kyongsang Province from September 1.

Through these steps the puppet clique seek a criminal purpose to prevent the patriotic struggle of the people by intensifying the fascist suppression with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference.

VRPR APPEALS TO STUDENTS TO OPPOSE IPU, QUOTAS

SK191049 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Manifesto issued on 26 July by the Students' Association for Blocking the Hosting of the IPU General Conference in Seoul To Oppose the International Conference -- read by announcer]

[Text] Fellow students! Has our sense of mission as collegians been completely seared or obliterated? Haven't we, collegians, become immune from the jungle law signifying "force is precisely justice" which is swaying our society today. Aren't you trembling with this law?

Let us look around at our surroundings! Campuses where the freedom of studies has been trampled underfoot have left bloodstained wounds. The future pillars of the fatherland are going to rot in a patch of wormwood due to the storm of the graduation quota system -- a system for breeding faithful dogs.

The murmur of grievances of the people struggling with an urgent desire to live in independence and democracy is growing louder and the grudge of the people cursing Yankees is echoing in heaven and earth.

Fellow students! This is precisely today's reality in South Korea, a subject of the United States. The United States is the aggressor in our South Korea. The United States was not a liberator. The United States is the aggressor who has forced slavery upon the South Korea people and is the plunderer who has suppressed and exploited them.

Chon Tu-hwan is a nation-seller and traitor. He has slaughtered millions of our people and has sold out our fatherland to the United States. He is the U.S. puppet who entered Chongwadae with a ticket signed and issued by Washington.

When a prostitute makes up with powder and makes a boast of her chastity it is aimed at covering up her true color and at increasing the price of her body.

Chon Tu-hwan's theory on the so-called creation of an advanced fatherland is a preposterous gibberish. It is a deceptive trick to conceal the fact that South Korea is a colony of the United States. There exists no patriotism that runs counter to the nation and independence and there exists no fatherland for a national traitor.

Look! Under the pretext of so-called security, the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial system has trampled peace and national reunification underfoot through its treacherous policy of relying on foreign forces, has wantonly hacked to pieces the destiny of the nation, has victimized the people in the interests of the United States, and has treated the nation with hostility.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly know that our people will not tolerate the dirty political swindle perpetrated to host the IPU General Conference in Seoul.

We declare that the desperate efforts to hold the IPU conference in Seoul, which are being perpetrated in accordance with the sly ogle of the goddess of liberty, is a scheme to obtain international approval of the wild ambition to create two nations and two states by handing South Korea over to the U.S. imperialists as a permanent colony and military base, by tranpling underfoot the people's long-cherished desire for national reunification, and by perpetrating the present status of national division.

While trying to conceal his true color as a fascist dictator, hangman of the people and traitor Chon Tu-hwan has spent 1,400 million won of the blood taxes exploited from the people to host the IPU general conference in Seoul. He is now wantonly perpetrating the dirty invitation and visit diplomacy, offering the chastity of our women as native products.

Fellow students! Young collegians! The history of the nation and our people are watching those of us who are trying to restore our nation's independence and dignity. How can we, collegians who love justice and truth, idly look at this reality? Let us rise again and block the schemes to host the IPU general conference in Seoul!

Our resolution:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot be the guest of honor at the IPU general conference. We do not want to see a disgraceful blot recorded in the 100-year long history of the IPU which has peace, friendship, and cooperation as its mission. We resolutely reject the hosting of the IPU general conference in Seoul. A short cut to block the hosting of the IPU general conference in Seoul is the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

Let us rise up and struggle! Let us become an initial explosive igniting the desire of the people of all strata for independence, democracy and reunification! Victory is ours!

[Signed] The Students' Association for Blocking the Hosting of the IPU General Conference in Seoul, 26 July 1983

PRC PARTY PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS

SK231623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- A delegation of propaganda functionaries of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Yan, secretary of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang today.

It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

WPK Hosts Banquet

SK240413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet for the delegation of propaganda functionaries of the Communist Party of China at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of August 23.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Li Yan, general secretary of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Hyon Chun-kuk and Kwon Min-chun, vice-directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned were present there.

Addressing the banquet, Vice-Director Kwon Min-chun noted that the Chinese people under the wise leadership of the CPC have brought about a great turn in the struggle for building a modern country and achieving a socialist mental civilisation. All the excellent successes and experiences of the Communist Party of China have been achieved because your party shaped correct lines and policies suited to the specific conditions of the country and the will of the popular masses and wisely led the Chinese people for their implementation, he said, and added:

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Communist Party and people of China new and more brilliant successes in their endeavours to achieve socialist mental civilisation and material civilisation.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Li Yan said: The Chinese people rejoice over the successes of the Korean people as over their own. Your successes are results of the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea and a fruition of the self-reliance and hard struggle of the Korean people.

No force on the earth can break the China-Korea friendship sealed in blood, he declared, and continued: The visit of Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping to Korea and the China visit of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song last year and the successful China visit of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il this year have developed China-Korea friendship to a new, higher phase.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the ever-lasting friendship and solidarity between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and other Chinese party and government leaders.

ROMANIA'S REVOLUTION CELEBRATED IN PYONGYANG

Meeting at Factory

SK240403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the Taedonggang TV set plant in Pyongyang on August 23 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania.

Director of this plant Myong Hong-chun spoke at the meeting.

He said that the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed uprising on August 23, the brilliant fruition of the self-sacrificing struggle of the Romanian Communists and patriotic people for social and national liberation, was a signal event that opened up a new epoch in the history of the Romanian people.

He further said: Today the fraternal Romanian people, united closely around the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, allow full scope to their high degree of zeal and creative ingenuity to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress. We hope that the Romanian people will register greater success in building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi spoke next. Friendship and many-sided cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hold an important place in the overall external relations of the Romanian Socialist Republic, he said, and added: Friendship between Romania and Korea has deep historic roots.

The meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song in Pyongyang last year and their consensus of view on the problems raised lifted the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples to a new phase and made an important contribution to the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries, to the strengthening and development of the communist movement and to the cause of world peace and security, the ambassador stressed.

Noting that the Romanian people, a true friend, express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stated: Romania fully supports the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and all other proposals for national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Yi Song-hi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association. And the members of the delegation of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association headed by Fejes Iuliu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy director of a department of the RCP Central Committee and member of the leadership of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association, were present on invitation.

Ho Tam Greets Stefan Andrei

SK231202 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, socio-national liberation revolution in Romania wholeheartedly wishing the foreign minister greater successes in his responsible work for the implementation of the external policy of the Romanian Communist Party, the message expressed the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries about further strengthening [words indistinct].

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK231120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 39th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania. It says:

The victory of the revolution in Romania 39 years ago was a priceless fruition of the self-sacrificing struggle of the Romanian Communists and patriotic people for freedom, independence and chajusong (independence), and an epochal event which holds the most brilliant place in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian people.

With the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution the Romanian people came to have the dignity of a free and independent nation and embark upon the road towards socialism.

Today the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by their respected leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are actively striving to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan and defend peace and security in Europe and the world, upholding the decisions of the 12th congress of the party and its national conference.

In external activities the Romanian Communist Party and government are developing relations with other countries on the basis of complete equality and chajusong. For the successes of the Romanian people in the domestic and foreign affairs the international position of the Romanian socialist republic is rising high.

Our people highly estimate the successes made by the Romanian people in the struggle for defending chajusong and building a multilaterally developed socialist society and extend support to their struggle for peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean and Romanian peoples have forged the bonds of friendship through their common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples are daily expanding and developing through significant meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and in the spirit of agreement reached in this course. We believe that the friendly relations between Korea and Romania will further consolidate and develop in the struggle for realising the common goal and ideal. Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Romanian people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

HO TAM RECEIVES DEPARTING MALAYSIAN ENVOY

SK172243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 17 met and had a talk with A.S. Talalla, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia, who paid a farewell call on him.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON CHINESE PILOT

SK240523 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0510 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A spokesman of the National Defense Ministry has announced that Mr Sun Tianqin, former Communist Chinese Army pilot, who arrived at a South Korean Air Force base with a MIG-21 airplane on 7 August to seek political asylum, was handed over to authorities of the Government of the Republic of China in accordance with his own will and left Kimpo airport this morning for Taiwan by special airplane of the Republic of China.

Taiwan Expresses Gratitude

SK240811 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 25 (YONHAP) -- Taiwan expressed "a deep sense of gratitude" to the South Korean Government Wednesday following the departure of defecting Chinese Air Force pilot Sun Tianqin.

Taiwan made the comment in a statement issued by its Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi here. The statement said Sun had arrived safely in Taiwan and that South Korea had "promptly and firmly made on the basis of high principles" the decision to grant Sun's request to go to Taiwan. It also thanked Korea for its "generous hospitality and careful attention" shown Sun while in Korea.

The 46-year-old Chinese test pilot flew a MIG-21 fighter to South Korea Aug 7 and sought political asylum in Taiwan. He left for the seat of the nationalist Chinese government earlier Wednesday aboard a Taiwanese airlines. Sun was the fourth Chinese pilot to go to Taiwan after flying to South Korea since the end of World War II.

KOREA HERALD REPORTS ON MAC MEETING

SK240021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Aug 83 p 8

[Text] Panmunjom -- The U.N. Command, offering proof of two recently stymied North Korean attempts to infiltrate the south by sea, yesterday declared that one solid piece of evidence recovered showed that so-called anti-South Korean operations by the north are carried out at the direct instructions of its chieftain Kim Il-song.

U.S. Rear Adm. F. Warren Kelley, UNC senior member to the Military Armistice Commission (MACO, referred to a notebook discovered from one of the two sunk boats that armed North Korean agents tried to use for the attempted infiltration.

He described the notebook as "by far the most damaging evidence" to North Korea's contention of innocence.

Adm. Kelley told his North Korean counterpart Maj Gen Yi Tae-ho that the notebook "provides direct, irrefutable evidence linking the mission of your ship with the insertion and retrieval of armed infiltration personnel into the Republic of Korea."

During the UNC-called 421st MAC meeting, Kelley quoted several passages specifically quoting Kim Il-song calling for "revolutionizing" the RDK by solidifying the organization of anti-South Korean operations.

Three persons who were aboard the infiltration ship were killed when the craft was sunk near Ulnung Island off the east coast by a missile strike by a ROK Navy helicopter on the morning of Aug. 13. Eight days earlier, ROK military and police coast guard forces sank another armed North Korean infiltration boat after it was spotted near Wolsong, Kyongsang Pukto, an east coast area where a nuclear power plant is located.

Adm. Kelley detailed the two incidents, showing physical and photographic evidence to the North Korean side.

It was Maj. Gen Yi's first sitting at a MAC meeting since he replaced Maj. Gen. Han Chu-kyong as chief North Korean delegate.

Adm. Kelley invited Yi to view the recovered items on display south of the meeting site. Yi ignored the invitation, claiming that the UNC had fabricated the Aug. 5 infiltration and attacked an innocent fish detection boat on Aug. 13. He also produced a video tape recording of an alleged survivor of the North Korean vessel sunk on Aug. 13.

"There were no survivors from the vessel as verified by an extensive search by the ROK naval vessel involved," Adm. Kelley said. "The interview does not alter the facts presented here today, for anyone can stage such a scenario."

"If you refuse even to examine the available evidence, how can you expect anyone to believe that you intend to fulfill your duties under the Armistice Agreement and conduct a thorough investigation of our charges," Kelley asked Yi.

Adm. Kelley warned his North Korean counterpart that the UNC will "remain vigilant to any and all military provocations" perpetrated by the North against the Republic of Korea.

Their five-hour meeting took place in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission conference room, the first time that a MAC session has been held there. The MAC conference room is being repaired.

Kelley said the infiltration boat sunk Aug. 5 was first bound by a ROK coastal radar site at approximately 11:40 p.m. Aug. 4. The radar spotted the vessel about 1.4 km offshore, some 14 miles south of the village of Kampo. A ROK Maritime Police patrol craft dispatched to investigate was hit by fire from the intruder ship which then fled toward open seas at an estimated 40 knots.

In detailing the Aug. 13 incident, Kelley said in accordance with international practice, a warning shot was fired 1,000 meters the suspect ship ignored a challenge from a ROK naval ship.

The vessel fired a burst of heavy machinegun fire toward the ROK ship, then attempted to escape by accelerating to 40 knots -- an extremely high speed for a vessel of its size, the senior UNC member said. In legitimate self-defense, he said, a helicopter launched by the ROK naval ship returned fire with air-to-surface missiles and sank the vessel.

The hostile ship was bearing the name of "Asahi Maru" to disguise it as a Japanese vessel, according to an announcement made by the Korean Counterinfiltration Operations Command.

TRADE DEFICITS TO DOMINATE MEETING WITH JAPAN

SK240301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP) -- Technology transfer and the rectification of trade deficits will dominate the upcoming Korean-Japan ministerial conference scheduled for Tokyo Aug. 29-30, a Korean Government spokesman said Wednesday.

At the Tokyo meeting, officials will discuss a wide range of issues like the overall situation in Northeast Asia, international affairs and economic issues, the source said.

However, the main issues dominating the gathering, the 12th in its series, will be the huge trade deficits between the two nations standing in Japan's favor, the source noted.

As a means of rectifying the deficits amounting to 23 billion U.S. dollars, Korea will ask Japan to import more Korean commodities, the source said, adding that the transfer of highly sophisticated technologies from Tokyo to Seoul will help Korea to gain competitive power in trade war.

Referring to the foreign ministers meeting, which will be held on Aug 26 prior to the ministerial conference, the source noted that Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe will discuss the expanded contact between Japan and North Korea, contacts between Communist nations and South Korea, relations between the United States and its allies with North Korea, and the legal status of the Korean residents in Japan.

In view of the present amicable atmosphere between Seoul and Tokyo forged at the summit meeting in Seoul last January of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Yi will reportedly ask for Japan's prior consultation before Tokyo embarks on a broad approach to Pyongyang.

Concerning cross contacts with South and North Korea by world superpowers, Yi is expected to stress that a U.S.-Japanese diplomatic gesture toward North Korea should go hand in hand with a Sino-Soviet gesture toward South Korea.

Yi will also ask Japan's help in reuniting the separated families of those Koreans in Sakhalin and in improving the legal status of the Korean residents in Japan.

ROK-JAPAN CULTURAL MEETING TO BE HELD THIS FALL

SK240141 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese officials will meet this fall to discuss the promotion of bilateral cultural exchanges, a diplomatic source here said Wednesday.

The meeting will take place either in Seoul or Tokyo. The two countries have agreed in principle to meet in accordance with an agreement by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone early this year, the source said. Chon and Nakasone agreed in Seoul in January that the two countries should gradually expand cultural exchanges.

Although the date of the meeting has not been agreed upon, the source said October is most likely. Each side will be headed by a director general at the meeting.

The meeting will be the first official conference to exclusively deal with cultural exchanges although the problem has been on the agenda of various meetings between the two nations such as the Korea-Japan foreign ministers' meeting. Foreign ministers of the two countries had agreed to expand cultural exchanges and establish a regular meeting of working-level officials in 1981.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES OUTGOING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK240542 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1224 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Aug (SPK) -- Chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, received today in Phnom Penh Hungarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Alfred Almasi whose term has expired.

On this occasion, the Kampuchean leader dealt with the comprehensive progress of the Kampuchean revolution which has been made possible thanks to the tireless efforts of the Kampuchean people aided by fraternal countries, including Hungary.

Chairman Chea Sim denounced the poisonous maneuvers of Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, including the Thai ruling circles, which continue to maintain and feed the Pol Pot remnants and Sihanouk and Son Sann traitors, aiming at aggravating tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border in order to topple the revival of the Kampuchean people. For his part, Alfred Almasi stressed that under the just leadership of the KPRP, within a short time the Kampuchean people have been able to overcome the difficulties to a great extent, leading the country toward genuine socialism.

The Hungarian Party, government, and people, he affirmed, always support the just cause of the Kampuchean people who struggle for peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world.

Chairman Chea Sim and Alfred Almasi expressed satisfaction with the increasing deepening of the Kampuchea-Hungary bonds of friendship and solidarity.

COMMENTARY NOTES 'SERIOUS CRIMES' OF POL POT

BK231340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Unforgettable Anger and Pain"]

[Text] The lives of 3,314,768 innocent Kampuchean people which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- out-and-out lackey of the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists -- barbarously, unjustly, and inhumanly exterminated during the time it was in power between 1975 and 1978, constitute a historic lesson for the Kampuchean people of this and future generations in harboring unforgettable anger and pain. No surviving Kampuchean or Kampuchean family on Kampuchean territory escaped having a relative or friend barbarously exterminated by the murderous clique, whose hands are stained with the people's blood.

Implementing the stupid Maoist principles, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan murderers turned all Kampuchean people into slaves in collective cooperatives which were more difficult than in the Middle Ages. They also transformed Kampuchean territory into a prison without walls. During that period, they perpetrated great destruction, exterminated 3,314,768 innocent Kampuchean people, and completely uprooted all national infrastructures. They destroyed national culture, monasteries, religions, traditions, and customs and killed workers, peasants, intellectuals, technicians, and specialists. This plunged the entire Kampuchean territory into destruction, suffering, blood, and tears.

More than 4 years after liberation day, although these serious consequences have been gradually eliminated, the Kampuchean people are still suffering and raging with anger, which cannot be extinguished or forgotten, against the serious crimes of the blood-thirsty Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan murderers.

The National Assembly, at its recent fifth session, decided to fix 20 May as the day our people throughout the country harbor anger against the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique. It was on 20 May 1975 that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bloodthirsty murderers, for the first time, propagated the reactionary and genocidal path of the Maoist doctrine, exterminating and forcing the entire people to work and eat collectively, cutting off all family ties, and dividing people into three categories -- full right, alternate, and newcomer. They broke the country's internal unity, divided people, and made them suspicious of one another to make it easy for them to exterminate innocent Kampuchean people by methods even more barbarous than Hitler's, such as hitting people with pickaxes and sticks, burning and burying people alive, slicing off people's flesh, cutting people's throats with palm leaves, injecting poison into veins, electrocuting, pulling off nails, running people over with tractors, and feeding people to crocodiles. Children were split open and apart with bayonets, their heads bashed against tree stumps, and so on.

During that time, the murderers were implementing the reactionary policy of splitting national unity and international solidarity, making friends of enemies and enemies of friends, and turning Kampuchean territory into a springboard for the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists to commit aggression against neighboring countries. This was the most heartbreaking and unprecedented disaster in Kampuchean history and in the history of humanity. This bitterness has become a historic wound for every generation of Kampucheans.

The entire Kampuchean people unanimously agreed with and fully supported the resolution of the fifth session of the First National Assembly which set 20 May of each year as the day our people will harbor anger and pain against the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique and build stelae and commemorative monuments to preserve the bones of those exterminated by the genocidal regime, inscribe its crimes, and preserve the tools that are evidence of its crimes so our people will always remember this suffering and show it to future generations. This bitter historic lesson will not be forgotten by the Kampuchean people.

This justly responds to the relentless demand of the entire Kampuchean people and peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over. The Kampuchean people pledge to sharpen their will and be ready to fight for the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean party and revolutionary people, to hold aloft the banners of patriotism and international solidarity, and to constantly strengthen the militant solidarity, particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity. The Kampuchean people are determined to oppose and categorically condemn the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime and reaffirm that they absolutely will not allow the Pol Pot clique, or its disguise, to return and again exterminate our Kampuchean people.

BANGKOK POST INTERVIEWS MOULINAKA'S DUONG KHEM

BK240224 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 83 p 4

["Eye on Indochina" column by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] O Phal, Kampuchea -- "We remain faithful to Prince Sihanouk and to the Sihanoukist Army, the ANS [Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste]," the Moulinaka's new military commander Duong Khem told the BANGKOK POST during an exclusive interview.

The meeting with the recently promoted former paratrooper, who was elected military commander of the Moulinaka faction after the death of Nhem Sophon, took place inside Kampuchea at the new Moulinaka base of O Phal.

The "Mouvement de Liberation Nationale du Kampuchea," founded in August 1979 by Kong Sileah and Nhem Sophon is now part of the National Sihanoukist Army, but, like Khleang Moeung and Oddar Toes, has kept its own identity.

"Right now the Moulinaka has 1,470 armed men and more than 3,000 ready to be armed," said Duong Khem. The new commander was born in 1933 in Snay Pol, Prey Veng Province and attended elementary school in Prey Veng before becoming a forestry agent in 1947. A year later he joined the provincial police and, in 1949, the paratroopers. He was at first an orderly in the same regiment as Nhem Sophon and by 1970 a lieutenant. In 1972 he was made chief of the 11th Paratroop Battalion.

During the Pol Pot regime he did hard labour in Battambang. "It was hell, and I was glad it was over at the end of 1978," he told us. He managed to escape when, about to be executed by two Khmer Rouge, he got rid of the guards and ran for his life. He reached the Thai-Kampuchean border in April 1979, settling first at Sokh Sann before moving to Kok Thyon where he met Kong Sileah. An early member of the Moulinaka, he was elected vice president of the movement after Kong Sileah's death in August 1980.

"We are going to follow the line of Kong Sileah and Nhem Sophon. We are presently sending more and more people inside. We are establishing caches of ammunition, we are upgrading our propaganda activity," he said. According to Duong Khem, soldiers leaving for missions inside the country take about 300 bullets with them. "But also, whenever it is possible, food, medicine, clothes and pictures of Prince Norodom Sihanouk."

"Our first priority is to create problems for the Vietnamese occupation troops. We try to cut their supply lines and disturb their means of transportation. The second priority is propaganda and if possible we try to help the local population. Our third goal is to collect information about the enemy."

Frontal contact with the enemy is avoided as much as possible. "There is no need to lose precious men and weapons. We are waging guerrilla warfare, not a conventional war," explained Nhek Bunchhay, the new chief of operations, present at the interview.

The two men insist they want good cooperation with the other nationalist force, Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front of Kampuchea (KPNLF). "We are certainly not against cooperation and recently our force met a group of KPNLF soldiers from the O Bok base in Kralanh (Siem Reap Province); everything went very well. I think that more and more we speak the same language," the Moulinaka commander said.

According to Duong Khem, the Moulinaka is now four battalions strong (each battalion comprising 498 men). The new military commander insists he wants no trouble with the Khmer Rouge. "We are presently part of the same coalition. Once Khmer Rouge troops inside Kampuchea even gave us some ammunition."

Relations between the Sihanoukists and the People's Republic of Kampuchea Armed Forces are apparently not too bad either. "Most of Heng Samrin's soldiers are Khmer first. Many are still deeply faithful to Prince Sihanouk. In various instances, they have helped us. They have given us food, intelligence and ammunition. We don't want them to defect. They are much more useful where they are. They can help us a lot more," Duong Khem said.

At the time of the interview some of the Moulinaka troops were reported to be operating in Srok Trapeang Tao (Oddar Meanchey Province). "Their goal is to reach Kralanh. We are slowly building our activities inside the country. We don't want to rush anything. Time is on our side."

VODK SAYS SRV FACING DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION

BK231153 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "This Year the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Are More Isolated Than in Previous Years"]

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not only declining on the Kampuchean battlefield, for they are bogged down by the Kampuchean people, the national army, and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and are in a complete impasse, but they are also more isolated on the international scene.

In previous years, when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors performed tricks there was some confusion for a while. In 1983, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricks do not have any strong influence. These tricks are old tactics that the Vietnamese peddled. On the other hand, everybody in the world is well aware of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitful nature. The world clearly realizes that the Vietnamese have not changed their stand on their aggression in Kampuchea. Everybody is well aware that the Vietnamese do not have any goodwill to solve the Kampuchean problem, to withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea, and to restore peace and stability in Kampuchea and all of Southeast Asia. On the contrary, everyone notes that the Vietnamese sent more troops and weapons to increase their way of aggression in Kampuchea. Everybody realizes that the Vietnamese, with all their means, have increased their barbarous acts to massacre the Kampuchean people and commit genocide against the Kampuchean race.

Everyone notes that the Vietnamese have threatened the ASEAN countries and regional security, ignored the international community's opinion, and trampled under their feet the UN General Assembly resolutions. Therefore, in 1983, nobody pays attention to the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricks. Everybody rejects and denounces the deceitful nature of the Hanoi authorities.

Peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are well aware of the necessity to unite and bring more pressure to bear on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and to stick with the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem, based on the complete and unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Therefore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' diplomatic maneuvers have been shamefully defeated this year. The Vietnamese are in an impasse on diplomatic field as on the military battlefield.

The 38th Session of the UN General Assembly will convene in the near future. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors remain silent on the military battlefield and diplomatic field where they are in an impasse and more isolated. Nguyen Co Thach did not dare be present at the United Nations as in previous years. He went to clasp the feet of his Soviet boss and those of the Soviets' companies and ask them to help his clique at the United Nations.

Will the Vietnamese stop playing tricks on the Kampuchean problem? In conformity with their true nature as stubborn aggressors and expansionists who want to reign over Indochina and Southeast Asia and as subservient agents of the international expansionist Soviets in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific Region, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will make every effort to extricate themselves from this impasse by performing military tricks on the battlefield and diplomatic maneuvers on the international scene in order to continue their war of aggression in Kampuchea, restore their military situation, and occupy Kampuchea forever. Although the Vietnamese are playing many tricks, they cannot restore their declining situation on the Kampuchean battlefield and their isolation on the international scene.

The Vietnamese will raise more schemes on the Kampuchean problem aimed at provoking turmoil at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The Vietnamese will not be able to dupe anybody, and will be shamefully defeated as in previous years. The overwhelming majority of United Nations members, who love peace and justice, respect and support the UN Charter and the principle of international law, will definitely continue to denounce and condemn the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea, call for and pressure the Vietnamese until they completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea, and respect the self-determination right of the Kampuchean people without any external interference and pressure. Therefore, the Vietnamese will be definitely more isolated than in previous years.

The Kampuchean people are determined to continue their struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea. Peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world cannot legitimize the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea which is a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and international law, and a threat to world peace. If the Vietnamese are stubborn and do not withdraw all of their aggression troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the international community's demands, peace- and justice-loving forces in the world will be obliged to continue to unite and take necessary measures to pressure them and participate in the direct struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefields until they completely withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the four sessions of the UN General Assembly.

The cause of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, the peoples of the world, and peace- and justice-loving forces all over the world will definitely be victorious. The war of aggression, expansion, swallowing of territory, and extermination of race, staged by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea will be definitely defeated at the end.

VODK ON RISE IN DESERTIONS AMONG SRV FORCES

BK220243 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Between 26 July and 8 August, 19 Vietnamese soldiers posted in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, deserted and returned home. Among them were eight majors and two sublieutenants. This reflects the low morale of the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers -- both commanding officers and soldiers -- on the battlefield in Kampuchea. Clearly realizing that the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea is heading toward final defeat, Vietnamese soldiers today are more and more desperate and no longer have faith in this war of aggression. Instead, they are seeking ways to desert and return home to Vietnam. This is why more and more Vietnamese soldiers are deserting from every battlefield. The desertions involve dozens or hundreds of soldiers at a time and include both officers and soldiers. No matter how strictly the Le Duan clique tries to control these desertions, they cannot stop them because the reality on the battlefield makes it obvious to these soldiers that if they persist in fighting in Kampuchea, they will surely die without even seeing their families, parents, and relatives.

VONADK REPORTS SRV SOLDIERS MUTINY, KILL LEADER

BK240642 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] On 10 August in Thmar Puok, north Sisophon battlefield, Vietnamese soldiers mutinied and killed their platoon commander. The mutiny occurred because this cruel Vietnamese commander kept pushing the soldiers to be on the front line during battles.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN HEADS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK240421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] On 23 August 1983, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council, sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly; and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the Government of the LPDR, the Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to convey warm salutations and greetings to you, comrades, and through you to the Communist Party, the Grand National Assembly, the Government, and the fraternal people of Romania.

Since the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, under the Romanian Communist Party's leadership, have achieved many successes in the cause of national defense and economic and social development, as a result of which the people's material and spiritual life has improved with each passing day. We take this occasion to wholeheartedly hail these successes of the Romanian people. We are convinced that the time-honored relations between Laos and Romania will be further enhanced and strengthened in the common interests of the two peoples.

On this glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Romanian people success in the implementation of the sixth 5-year plan in order to turn the Socialist Republic of Romania into a country with developed industry. May the solidarity and friendship between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Romania be daily consolidated, promoted, and expanded!

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and LPDR minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SAMAN VIGNAKET ATTENDS BULGARIAN PHOTO EXHIBIT

BK231050 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Vientiane, August 23 (KPL) -- A photo exhibition is being held here to mark the 92d founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and to mark the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution of Bulgaria. Among those present at the opening ceremony were General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP CC, head of the Party Organizational Committee of the CC, and a number of the party CC members, ministers and deputy ministers along with other officials.

Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC and Todor (Tsvetanov) Netsov, Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, on the occasion, respectively addressed the gathering, recapitulating the long and heroic struggle of the Bulgarian people. The two men further noted the great successes of the Bulgarian people in building the developed socialism in Bulgaria, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov. The Lao side seized this occasion to thank the Bulgarian party, government and people for their active assistance and support accorded to the Lao revolution. At the end, both sides wished for the development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Bulgaria.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN SOLARZ HOLDS TALKS WITH PREM

BK231406 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asia and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, and two assistants, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1430 today. Solarz expressed interest in the political situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in the Kampuchean issue. He said he hoped that the Kampuchean issue will be resolved in the interest of peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia.

Solarz also showed special interest in Thailand's antipiracy program. He said that, although piracy is not the problem of Thailand alone, but an international problem as well, Thailand has carried out an effective and satisfactory antipiracy program. The United States wants to assist Thailand in the program both directly and through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Also present during the meeting were Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut, the prime minister's secretary; National Security Council secretary general, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, and Antinarcotics Board secretary general, Police Maj Gen Chawalit Yotmani.

Discuss Arms, Refugees

BK240824 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon has proposed that the United States sell weapons to Thailand on an installment basis to assist the development of Thailand's armed forces and that it take more Indochinese refugees from Thailand. Thailand is now feeding and sheltering nearly 200,000 refugees for humanitarian reasons and is willing to cooperate with all international organizations in seeking solutions to all related problems because it regards the refugee problem as an international matter.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, told newsmen that the prime minister made the proposal through Melvin Price, chairman of the U.S. House Armed Service Committee, who called on Prem this morning. Melvin Price is currently visiting Thailand to study the situation here and hold consultations with Thai officials in charge of Thai-U.S. cooperation in various projects.

According to Squadron Leader Prasong, the U.S. congressman asked the prime minister about the Thai armed forces, the refugee problem, and the Thai people's living conditions. The prime minister informed him that Thailand is accelerating its efforts to develop the quality of its population and trying to decrease the 1.9 percent birthrate to 1.5 percent by 1986. The prime minister said the United States should now consider selling weapons to Thailand on an installment basis to enable it to further develop its armed forces.

PRC DEFECTOR REPORTEDLY LEAVES FOR TAIWAN

BK231128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- A defecting member of the Chinese Communist Party, Wang Gan, discreetly left here today for Taiwan, an authoritative source said. Wang, 28, crossed into northern Thailand on foot June 23 requesting asylum in Thailand or another third country. His request was initially turned down, and he and cousin Ai Ni Kham -- a Chinese cultural troupe actor-singer who defected at the same time -- were jailed July 8 for failure to pay court fines for illegal entry.

Al Ni Kham died a few days later after a second-story fall from a detention centre infirmary.

The Thai authorities and officials from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees later arranged a flight to Taiwan for Wang, according to Thai officials.

Wang had earlier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was a Burmese Communist Party (BCP) cadre involved with Sino-BCP trade at the time of his defection.

Senior Thai officials said that they regarded his presence in Thailand as a sensitive issue and a possible irritant in Thai-Chinese relations, which are currently close. China has yet to publicly refer to the Wang defection.

SAIYUT KOETPHON RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

BK240113 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon returned from China yesterday to report that Thailand and China had agreed to expand cooperation in the defence field. But he refused to elaborate.

Gen Saiyut told reporters upon his return from a week-long visit to China that he could not disclose details of his discussion with the Chinese military leaders "since I have to file a full report to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon first."

Gen Prem had conveyed his good wishes to such important Chinese leaders as Deng Xiaoping, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and he had exchanged "useful information" with his Chinese counterpart.

Gen Saiyut said that the Chinese leaders had expressed support for ASEAN's stand over the Kampuchean issue.

'VETERAN COMMUNIST' WANTS TO RETURN FROM PRC

BK220116 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] A senior member of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], Sak Suphakasem, will soon return to Thailand after spending over 30 years in China, an informed government source disclosed yesterday.

The source said that Sak had already contacted the Thai Embassy in Beijing expressing his wish to return to Thailand.

A native of Ayutthaya Province, he was once on the editorial staff of the now defunct MAHACHON newspaper. He left for China in 1941, and was one of the second group of Thai nationals who studied at the Marxist-Leninist Institute in Beijing, said the source.

In 1952, he returned to Thailand to join the CPT in the northern jungles and six years later he went to Vietnam to work in the Military and Political Training School in Hanoi.

The source disclosed that there are still about 30 Thais living in exile in China.

THAILAND INTENSIFIES PRK BORDER VIOLATIONS

OW232041 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- In the week ended August 18 Thai aircraft made seven (?single) reconnaissance sorties over Kampuchea, three to seven miles from the border, reports S.P.K. aircraft of the F-5, A-37 and L-19 types overflew the areas of the Preah Vihear temple, Ampil, Yrang Dangcum, Poipet, Sada and Kamrieng.

The same week saw 72 intrusions by armed boats from Thailand into Kampuchean waters seven to 14 miles northwest and southwest of the islands of Koh Kong and Koh Tang.

Seventy-two attacks with big guns were launched across the land border on the same period. Fifty-two of them were aimed at Rominh (Preah Vihear), Phumi Romiet and Khvav (Siem Reap), Mak Hoeun, Buor, Namsap, Ta Hoeun, Kompong Lei, Ramrieng, Hill 505, Pailin and Phumi Samlot (Battambang), Raday (Pursat), Phumi Angk, Hill 199 and Thmar Sar (Koh Kong).

Khmer reactionaries also made frequent inroads, but were repulsed by Kampuchean border guards who inflicted 37 casualties and seized 22 firearms.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN HAILS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE

OW240841 Hanoi VNA in English 0744 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug 24 -- The Soviet Union's draft agreement on the banning of the use of force in space and from space to earth is another salient demonstration of its high sense of responsibility towards the destiny of mankind, says the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today.

The paper denounces the United States' dangerous attempt to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and become the "military power" number one in the world, to this end, [words indistinct] says, Washington is accelerating the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to a new scale fraught with serious dangers.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN exposes Washington's new, sophistry to plead for its feverish arms race including the research, test production and launching of the shuttle spaceships "Columbia" and "Challenger" which, the paper says, are in fact military spaceships equipped with sophisticated weapons to be used by the United States in the future as revealed by the U.S. press itself.

Because of these dangerous ambitions of U.S. imperialism, the paper points out, world opinion has seen that the danger of the outer space becoming a battlefield or place for waging war is not the product of imagination about "fictitious war" but a real danger. What is particularly serious is that at this juncture when the U.S. ruling circles are carrying out an all-sided hostile policy towards the Soviet Union, and are bent on using military strength and the policy of confrontation instead of serious talks, the threat to peace and security of the nations has become all the more serious.

Earlier, the Soviet Union already pledged "not to be the first to use nuclear weapons." Now it pledges "not to be the first to put into space orbit any anti-satellite arms." This bears witness to high sense of responsibility on the part of the Soviet Union toward the destiny of mankind and human civilization, not just in this generation but also of many generations to come."

"The Vietnamese people and armed forces warmly welcome this new peace initiative of the Soviet Union which testifies to the constant peace-loving stance of the Soviet foreign policy," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes.

HANOI NOTES 'WAVE OF ARRESTS SWEEPING BEIJING'

BK240405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] According to Beijing sources, a wave of arrests is sweeping Beijing and is expected to spread quickly throughout China. This arrest campaign, which has been decided by the higher echelons, may last for many more weeks, and in Beijing alone it may affect thousands of people, even tens of thousands of people.

It is noteworthy that this campaign coincides with a nationwide Deng Xiaoping faction-initiated purge campaign against public enemy number one, the cultural revolution faction, according to AFP on 19 August.

The Chinese press here repeatedly reported on the activities of the anti-Deng forces in Hopei, Shanghai, Guangxi, and Hunan. The Hunan radio has admitted that the anti-Deng forces, encouraged by Deng's opponent, Hua Guofeng, is still resisting tenaciously and that their influence will continue to prevail for a long time in this province, Hua's old territory.

NHAN DAN VIEWS CHINESE 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

BK230501 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 83 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Xuan Dong: "Resolutely Struggle Against the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' Scheme of Ideological Sabotage"]

[Text] A Type of War of Sabotage

In their wars of aggression against the liberation cause of nations, and in the struggle to settle the question of "who will triumph over whom" between socialism and capitalism, the imperialist and reactionary forces have always used psychological warfare as an important means of ideological sabotage in order to achieve their strategic designs. Sometimes they have even made psychological warfare a "national policy." On the basis of the balance of power between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces at a given time and place, the enemy has changed the position, objectives, forms, and measures of psychological warfare to suit the circumstances, but has never stopped psychological warfare.

Experience drawn from history, particularly from the realities of 30 years of resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and now the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, shows that the more victories Marxism-Leninism, realist socialism, and nation independence forces win, the more frenziedly imperialism and reactionary forces will counterattack. Nowadays, enemy psychological warfare has lost its original meaning in view of the current conditions and circumstances; it has gone beyond the old standards and methods and become a war of political-ideological sabotage.

In the past, psychological warfare was designed to give moral assistance to armed attacks. Today, because of the balance of power, as the enemy, while not yet in a position to wage a hot war is engaging in a cold one, causing a tense situation and threatening a nuclear war, the war of ideological sabotage can "replace guns to provide for a barrage to pave the way for infantry troops to move forward and annihilate a target" (according to Allen Dulles), and to weaken and advance toward overthrowing the opponent.

Many reactionary scholars and philosophers have admitted that it is impossible to eliminate communism with a nuclear war, that there is no hope of overthrowing communism in the dialectic field, and that it is necessary to plot a "silent counter-revolution" from within the socialist countries. They calculate that "depriving communism of its ideological weapons is of decisive significance in bringing about political changes in communist society" (Brzezinski).

V.I. Lenin once pointed out the difficult, complex, and fierce character of this struggle in the following words: "We have to smash not only the capitalists' military and political resistance, but also their ideological resistance, which is the most profound and thorough resistance. This is one of our duties." (NHAN DAN footnote: Complete Selections of Lenin-Vol 31, the Su That Publishing House, p 455)

In view of its objective geographical and historical conditions, our country has been and is being a counteroffensive target of imperialism and the international reaction. The Fifth CPV Congress said: "Our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, and, at the same time, having to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy." (NHAN DAN footnote: Document of the Fifth CPV Congress-Vol 1, the Su That Publishing House, p 42) While continuing to prepare for a large-scale war to annex the Indochinese countries, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who enjoy Washington's sympathy and assistance, believe that waging a multifaceted war of sabotage to weaken and subdue us is the best policy because it would help them avoid a waste of manpower and wealth and, at the same time, would save them from domestic and foreign condemnation. Therefore, this kind of multifaceted war of sabotage is obviously a logical development of the big-power Chinese expansionist and hegemonist strategy which is part and parcel of the Chinese reactionaries' global counterrevolutionary strategy.

Although they have shared the same fate as the defeated aggressors on the Vietnamese battlefield, have nurtured a revanchist and anti-Vietnam spirit, and have waged a war of ideological sabotage against us, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries have separate designs and have resorted to different tricks and methods of actions. The enemy's present war of ideological sabotage against us is not similar to the psychological warfare waged during the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance struggles; and naturally its schemes, methods, and forms are completely different from those they are using to oppose other fraternal socialist countries.

The Enemy's Schemes

With great Han thought, the Chinese hegemonists always nurture the design to annex our country and the rest of Indochina in an attempt to pave the way for a southbound thrust to subjugate the Southeast Asian countries -- the first stage of their scheme to realize their insane ambition of ruling the world. They can be ranked among the "masters" of treachery and subversion who seek to inherit the "psychological offensive" tactics from those kings and lords of the celestial court in the past to win the people's hearts while adhering to the insidious practices of today's reactionaries. When they were still friendly to us, they secretly established bases and fostered henchmen in an attempt to later annex our country. When we fought against the Americans, they pursued a two-faced policy by pretending to provide us with aid and conducting a noisy propaganda campaign that their country was serving as a major rear area in support of our people while restraining our victories, plotting to prolong the partition of our country, and compelling us to follow China's conducting baton. Therefore, our great 1975 spring victory was not only a humiliating defeat for the U.S. imperialists, but also a stinging defeat for the Beijing reactionaries. Immediately after this great victory, they publicly turned hostile toward our people, using the Pol Pot clique to launch attacks on our southwestern border and sending 600,000 troops to carry out aggression against our northern border.

After they were defeated by our people in two wars of aggression, the Chinese reactionaries still have not abandoned their dark scheme of weakening and subjugating our country. Their war of ideological destruction and psychological warfare is one of the spearheads in the multifaceted war of sabotage they have waged against our people and the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. They are doing what has already been outlined in various lessons and documents by leading psychological warfare experts: "Blame the authorities for every crime that has been perpetrated. Propaganda can be conducted, even under a normal situation, to sow division in an enemy country by every available means in order to sap that country's strength through internal contradictions. Any ruling regime can be affected by propaganda because of its inability to satisfy all the needs of its citizens. If propaganda is successfully conducted, the people can be incited to oppose the administration."

Beijing's war of ideological sabotage against our country is directed at two specific targets:

First, to cause our people to weaken and then lose their confidence in our regime, our party lines, and our highest organ of leadership, forsake the ideals of socialism and communism, and lose faith in their present and future life. This is intended to arouse suspicion and create hesitation and confusion among our people, thus weakening their fighting will, guiding them from the correct direction and, on that basis, fomenting discontent, indignation, and opposition in order to seek public pressure for a new change in policies and leadership.

Second, to split and impair our national solidarity bloc and sow division among various nationalities in our country, particularly between Vietnamese and ethnic minority groups, as well as to sow division between the north and the south, between the soldiers and the people, between the leadership and the masses, between Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, and between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This is aimed at making it impossible for our people to distinguish between friend and foe, to clearly identify their new enemy, and to intensify their fighting will in the face of the enemy's sinister schemes. One of their insidious and dangerous schemes is their attempt to oppose and undermine revolution and socialism under the cloak of revolution and socialism.

All their acts of ideological sabotage are aimed at "undermining our country from within." They are trying to penetrate our working people and party, create disturbances, weaken our country, and foment rebellions to pave the way for subversive activities, thus realizing their much-advertised design: "To make anew the revolution in Vietnam" by installing their henchmen to power so that they can easily establish domination over our country and the rest of Indochina without having to launch a large-scale war of aggression.

The Enemy's Sabotage Tricks, Measures, and Forms

In the recent past, the enemy has resorted to numerous sabotage tricks, stratagems, and forms against us politically and ideologically in an extremely sophisticated, crafty, cruel, and dangerous manner.

1. In particular, they are striving to exploit the following "advantages" not previously available for the U.S. imperialists:

- Taking advantage of such similarities between the two countries as the two countries' geography, sharing "the same mountains and rivers" (in a 1,398-km-long area from Hai Ninh to Muong Te); the two peoples' inherent longstanding racial, family, economic, and cultural relations; and abusing the gullibility of our ethnic minority compatriots.

- Abusing the friendly relations between the two peoples and, more seriously, exploiting even the popularity of President Ho Chi Minh for slanderous and distortional purposes against our leaders.
- Exploiting national and racial differences and border disputes left behind by history.
- Exploiting the bad elements among the Hoa people and those henchmen whom they planted behind during the time when the two countries were still on good terms, and exploiting the disgruntled, the degenerate, and the deviant.
- Exploiting our difficulties, negligence, and shortcomings in economic, social welfare, and administrative management.
- Exploiting for propaganda purposes a number of superstitious people who love worshipping God or fortune-telling.

Depending on each issue, target, and case, they have incited or further deepened dissatisfactions and "have played the trick" of acting hypocritically and posing as revolutionaries to create a psychological effect among the people, making them unable to distinguish friends from foes.

2. The enemy's tricks are very malicious:

A. If the imperialists were once notorious for their "divide and conquer" policy, the Beijing reactionaries are now also very notorious for their "dissension creating tricks." Their main attacking spearhead is directed at our internal ranks, trying all sophisticated and brazen means to openly or secretly destabilize our internal ranks and to constantly sow doubts and suspicion among our internal ranks in order to create dissension and friction.

B. Making the people unable to discriminate right from wrong, white from black, just cause from evil cause, revolutionaries from counterrevolutionaries, and Marxists from bogus Marxists. With their propensity for "blaming other people for things they did not do," they have brazenly slandered us for being ungrateful and for undermining the Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

C. In attacking and distorting our party and state guidelines and policies, they have deliberately distorted the root causes of our economic difficulties and have fabricated the story about our exporting 500,000 laborers to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries "for use as a repayment for the war debts or as slaves!!!"

D. A familiar trick to which they have usually resorted is to stir up the people's sentiments so as to facilitate such counterpropaganda measures using psychological warfare material to rekindle the people's memory of the "years and months of friendship" [with China] and broadcasting "Messages to Vietnam" radio programs carrying fabricated letters said to have been taken from the bodies of Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea; or enumerating the alleged meritorious deeds they have done for our people. All these are aimed at influencing the gullible.

E. Notorious for their trick of "conspiring behind someone's back," the Beijing reactionaries have used their henchmen as a means to cover up their dark designs. They have gathered a group of displaced betrayers to serve as a mouthpiece to spread "venom" or as a tool to sabotage our political security and public order and safety.

F. They have also resorted to the "use of money to win the people's heart," -- use of economic measures to affect the people's feelings -- by opening "underground" border markets to sell goods which are scarce in our country, propagating or seducing our people at the border area to cross the border into China to purchase goods on credit

or at bargain prices, presenting "gifts" to our cadres so as to buy their service, and giving commodities to our people in exchange for intelligence reports. They have also smuggled into our country such "psychological warfare" goods as Vaporub medicated ointment, towels, and cigarettes.

3. Any area of the country is a target of the enemy's ideological scheme, but enemy efforts are most concentrated in the capital, Hanoi, because it is the country's political nerve center. According to the enemy, once they can poison the minds of the people or create an ideological disturbance or confusion in Hanoi, their activities can easily be spread throughout the country. The enemy takes great interest in accelerating psychological warfare activities in populated areas, industrial complexes, and areas bordering China. In these places the enemy's psychological warfare activities are closely related to their espionage and intelligence activities.

4. To carry out psychological warfare against us, the enemy has used many tools, means, and forms of propaganda from without in conjunction with propaganda activities from within. These activities range from small-scale operations aimed at affecting a small number of people to large-scale operations that can poison the minds of the majority. In many places psychological warfare and schemes of ideological sabotage are initiated by Beijing and supported by the imperialists and other reactionaries, especially the U.S. imperialists. Conversely, when the imperialists and other reactionaries are the initiators, they have the Beijing reactionaries as their ally.

A. Radio stations and loudspeakers:

- Beijing radio (in Vietnamese) broadcasts 11 programs and two music programs daily (in 1980, it broadcast eight programs relayed by four stations in Szechwan, Guangxi, and Gunming) [as published], injecting the ideological poison into our country from 0630 until evening. It has increased the number of its programs and improved their contents, distorting facts and spreading slanders in order to make its propaganda even more effective. Moreover, the Beijing reactionaries have increased their wire radio stations along our northern border from 27 to 35, releasing psychological warfare news and music all day long.

B. The enemy has distributed leaflets on our side of the border by various means: Leaflets are dropped on rivers and brooks or stealthily brought and distributed on our side by Beijing men; leaflets are forcefully given to our compatriots returning from visits to relatives or from shopping trips on the Chinese side; and leaflets contained in mortar shells are fired onto our side or are placed in balloons that fly in our direction. There are nearly 190 different kinds of leaflets. In 1982, some 71 kinds (including 43 new ones) were distributed on our side. Beijing has also published a small-sized publication called "Vietnam News" and sought many ways of sending its copies to our side.

C. The most popular psychological warfare form used by the enemy is to spread false rumors and disseminate funny stories, poems, folk songs, and anonymous letters with psychological warfare contents. Goods manufactured in China have also been used for psychological warfare purposes. These goods are on sale in border markets and "ghost" markets. They are used as "psychological warfare gifts" or "sold cheaply or on credit" to our compatriots in a bid to make them develop a liking for China or feel grateful to it.

D. In collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, Beijing has also used international forums to oppose, discredit, and slander us in the hope of isolating us from other countries.

The resolution of the Fifth CPV Congress said: We must closely and effectively organize a struggle to counter the psychological warfare propaganda of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, imperialism, and their lackeys; disseminate the party's views; and ensure victories "at every hour and minute." A recent resolution of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau pointed out: "We must build and firmly consolidate socialist ideology in our entire party and among all our soldiers and people and closely associate political and ideological education with the struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare or scheme of ideological sabotage."

Facts obtained recently allow us to reach the following conclusion: The enemy's ideological sabotage -- psychological warfare -- is a product of a weak, passive, and awkward position. The reason the enemy could do certain things at certain times and in certain areas is that a large number of our party cadres and members and our people have become negligent and careless, and that a number of people among our ranks, instead of fighting against the enemy's reactionary propaganda, have unwittingly served as unpaid propaganda mouthpieces for the enemy. We should not sit idly watching the enemy "spreading their ideological venom" at will before we find a "detoxification" measure. Instead, we must take the initiative to constantly attack the enemy in all fields, in all areas, and at all targets. In the immediate future, we must intensify the following measures:

1. As the enemy has advocated striking directly at our internal ranks, we first of all must attach great importance to strengthening and consolidating our internal ranks, trying to prevent the enemy from infiltrating our ranks for sabotage activities. On the one hand, we must satisfactorily equip party cadres and members and the masses with a good knowledge about party guidelines and policies, creating high unity in thought and action among them. This means that all of the party, people, and army must speak through only one voice and must act along the same direction. On the other hand, we must take all the people fully aware of our nation's direct and dangerous enemy, namely the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists; and of the enemy's malicious and dangerous schemes and tricks. By so doing, all the people will realize the need to constantly heighten their vigilance and be ready to foil the enemy's reactionary propaganda and to firmly defend our ideological work. It is necessary to develop the offensive character in party and youth union activities and enhance propaganda- and speech-related discipline. We must oppose such indifferent attitudes as refusing to defend an argument under dispute even if we know this argument is correct; or, instead of defending against a false argument, we make remarks in favor of this argument, thus turning ourselves into unpaid propagandists for the enemy's reactionary propaganda arguments.

2. We must keep the situation and public opinion under control and promptly foil and "neutralize" all the enemy's propaganda tricks and allegations. We must promptly investigate the origin of false rumors and psychological warfare-type satirical stories, poems, songs, and prose; and must, as a countermeasure, promptly use public information organs to spread explanative propaganda among the public or conduct explanative indoctrination within our ranks with a determination not to allow any "contamination" to occur. We must intensify our attack on the enemy over the radio and even on the diplomatic front without allowing the enemy to deceive or take advantage of public opinion to oppose and sabotage us.

3. Responsible authorities must closely watch enemy schemes of using psychological warfare to sabotage us ideologically, severely punish ringleaders and stubborn elements, and resolutely wipe out reactionary and debauched cultural works and psychological warfare documents introduced into our country by various means.

4. In the struggle against the enemy's scheme of ideological sabotage, all propaganda and education tasks and organizational and economic measures must be closely coordinated. All organizations and areas must be firm and strong in dealing with this scheme.

We must accelerate the "movement to maintain national security," build villages and hamlets into combat fortresses, shape a civilized way of life, and build families with new culture. We must scrupulously implement the economic policies of the party and state, boost production, and take great care of the lives of people, especially those whom the enemy usually uses to conduct counterpropaganda.

5. The basic, long-term, and "preventive" measure still consists of improving the basic political and dialectic knowledge of party cadres and members and people. They must be equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and a revolutionary philosophy of life so that as masters of society, nature, and their own future, they will be capable of distinguishing right from wrong and taking the initiative in countering and frustrating the enemy's activities. We must win victories step by step and in each case or scheme of ideological sabotage and advance toward completely defeating the enemy's entire psychological warfare and ideological sabotage move in order to make the socialist ideological front firmer and stronger than ever.

SOVIET RADIO, TV TEAM INTERVIEWS VO DONG GIANG

BK231222 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Aug 83

["Full translation" of interview granted by Minister Vo Dong Giang to the Hanoi-based radio and television team of the Soviet Union -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Could you please speak about the foreign policy of peace of the CPV?

[Answer] Peace is an inseparable goal of Vietnam's socialist construction and defense. The Vietnamese people have been struggling tirelessly for durable peace in their country, in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the rest of the world. Siding with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and closely uniting with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and the revolutionary and peace forces in the whole world, the Vietnamese people are resolved to foil the Beijing reactionaries' policy of collusion with U.S. imperialism to cause tension in Southeast Asia; to work for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation; to make a worthy contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the whole world.

Being a socialist country and member of the Nonaligned Movement, Vietnam always unites with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and gives strong support to the struggle of other peoples against the warlike and aggressive policies of U.S.-led imperialism for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

[Question] What is your opinion of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The present world situation is very dangerous due to U.S. arms buildup with the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, weighing heavier on our planet. In this situation, the peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union recently are very important and have a big repercussion receiving strong support from the people all over the world. These initiatives have encouraged millions of people in the struggle against war for the defense of peace.

Once again, the public sees clearly that the Soviet Union is the greatest fighter for peace and revolution of the time, and the initiator of several concrete and realistic proposals for solving the most important and pressing international problems. The imperialists and reactionaries' allegations about the so-called Soviet threat of aggression are but brazen slanders and distortions to cover up their plot of aggression. The Vietnamese people highly value and fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

[Question] What about Vietnam's contributions to promoting peace in Southeast Asia?

[Answer] By striving to accomplish the two present tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, namely, to build socialism and to defend the socialist country, the Vietnamese people are making a positive contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The people of Southeast Asia desire peace as do other peoples in other regions of the world. But the Chinese authorities, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, continue to carry out their hostile policy toward Vietnam and other Indochinese countries to create tension hindering the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN. For the sake of peace and security in Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have put forth proposals aimed at easing tension, promoting dialogue, encouraging mutual understanding, and gradually solving the differences between the two groups of countries. Vietnam, on many occasions, has also proposed the resumption of talks with the Chinese side to discuss all questions of mutual concern with a view to normalizing the relations between the two countries. Regrettably, the Chinese authorities have not responded yet.

[Question] Would you elaborate on Vietnam's attitude toward the U.S. move to bring pressure to bear on the ASEAN countries, and the context of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's coming visit to Southeast Asia?

[Answer] Formerly, the U.S. imperialists did get a number of ASEAN countries involved in the war of aggression against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. The United States, though heavily defeated, has refused to draw any lesson. Since 1979, it has been colluding with the Beijing expansionists and a number of reactionaries in the ASEAN countries to continue opposing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. The United States did give the green light for China's invasion of Vietnam in early 1979 and has been chiming with China's attempt to create a confrontation and sabotage the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries. This act of U.S. imperialism has been condemned and protested by progressive public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Concerning the U.S. President's coming visit to several Southeast Asian countries, we want to make it clear to the United States that Indochina needs peace; Southeast Asia needs peace; and the world people, including the Americans, need peace. The U.S. pressure and enticement of the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries and cause tension in Southeast Asia is against the tide, unwise, and doomed to failure.

HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS MINISTER ON TRADE

AU211600 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 18 August on page 2 carries an 850-word article by Peter Dunai, the newspaper's Hanoi correspondent, entitled "Vietnam: For Balancing Foreign Trade; Discussion With Nguyen Manh Cam, deputy minister of Foreign Trade, in Hanoi," on an interview with the deputy minister -- the date is not given.

The deputy minister tells the interviewer that Vietnamese foreign trade "produced 25-29 percent of the gross national product in recent years," although "only 5-7 percent of the overall social product" is exported. Some 70 percent of exports go to the socialist countries and these countries provide some 80 percent of Vietnam's imports. Foreign trade is not balanced; imports considerably exceed exports.

Noting that foreign trade is a state monopoly in Vietnam, the deputy minister explains to Dunai that export goods are classified in two categories. The 25 most important types of goods, which provide "80 percent of exports," are centrally controlled, while goods of secondary importance can be exported by "a few provinces and cities," including Ho Chi Minh City, which are empowered with "independent export rights." The deputy minister describes as the "fundamental principle" of foreign trade activity "expanding multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, further intensifying the special relationship maintained with Laos and Kampuchea, and broadening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries participating in CEMA," adding: "We are not averse to developing the foreign trade relations maintained with other countries, either." He calls the development of foreign trade relations with Hungary "traditionally good and dynamic."

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN RAPS 'HEINOUS ASSASSINATION' OF AQUINO

BK221010 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has said that the Australian Government deplores the violent death of the former Philippine senator, Mr Benigno Aquino. Mr Hayden said Australia urged the Philippines Government to spare no effort in bringing the perpetrators of what he called a heinous assassination to justice.

The Australian ambassador in the Philippines has been instructed to pass on Australia's concern to the Marcos government.

NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC PLAN LACKS 'TOTAL SUPPORT'

BK231105 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden has said his government lacks total support among South Pacific nations for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific. Speaking in Canberra, Mr Hayden describes support for the zone as patchy, with the government having to work harder to achieve unanimous support. An Australian proposal allows for the free movement of nuclear-powered or armed ships and aircraft through international waters or airspace in the South Pacific.

Earlier, Mr Hayden opened the meeting of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation known as SPEC, which is the trade bureau of the South Pacific Forum.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON S. PACIFIC NATIONS TO STAY

BK231107 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has ruled out any immediate liberalization of Australia's trade with South Pacific nations. Speaking in Canberra after opening a meeting of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, Mr Hayden said there was no possibility of any changes to Australia's protectionist levels under present economic levels. He said that such changes would disrupt the Australian economy. Mr Hayden said South Pacific nations already had access to the Australian market through special trade quotas and arrangements and it might be possible to explore other options.

A number of South Pacific countries have asked Australia to accept a four-fold increase in their exports. The Fiji high commissioner in Canberra, Mr Sherani, said his country had sought the increase to enable continued development in Fiji.

FULLER VERSION OF MARCOS NEWS CONFERENCE ON AQUINO

OW240029 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 0932 GMT 23 Aug 83

["Replay" of 22 August news conference held by Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Philippines, at Malacanang Palace in Manila; reporters not identified -- recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Marcos] ...was able to get so close that the estimated distance of the muzzle of the gun from the body, which is the head of Benigno Aquino, was anywhere from 16 to 18 inches. Gunpowder burns have been found (?present).

As you can see, the government is operating normally. As you can see, we are moving along in order to eliminate any other danger that may arise. The blackouts for instance, the brownouts, reported by MPT [expansion unknown] and Minister Geronimo Velasco, already extensively over the television, is something in which you cannot exclude the possibility for some time. Because (?in the mountains, in the boundary of Bulacan and Rizal), they had a history of [words indistinct] and it is easy to short circuit those 220 kilovolt lines by throwing an ordinary wire across the (?two wires), and apparently it's like a (?burst) and since 220 kilovolts is so powerful and strong, it just really burns out the long wire. But the short circuit has already been (?accomplished), resulting in the automatic closing of (?Malaya) one and two, and the other power plants have to trip immediately and automatically.

This idea of fomenting all kinds of trouble now, as I said, will not serve anyone. And I appeal in the name of the Filipino people and in the name of our nation, and of God, that the opposition members who are engaged in orchestrating these rumors and apparently feeling still the anger and the spite which is natural because of the death of Benigno Aquino, and continue to work up the passions and pent-up emotions of their followers. [sentence as received]

I am certain that we will be able to identify the assassin. We are not aware now as to whether he had accomplices or companions, but intelligence reports indicated from the very beginning that there were several in the conspiracy.

As early as the first days of August I received intelligence reports to this effect. I asked them to be confirmed. To the extent possible they were confirmed and this is the reason why we practically begged ex-Senator Aquino not to come home at this particular period. Because however you may cover the fact, the fact remains that many of the witnesses against him, after they testified in the murder case, in the attack on the Philippine Military Academy, the giving of weapons, including AK-47's to certain NPA [New People's Army] commandoes, the sanctuary being given to wounded PA men in his house at times, [word indistinct] and their treatment medically thereat.

All of these are on the record and all of these are known to quite a number of people. But, the worst part about it is that the report that we received was to the effect that those who were utilized in the liquidation of witnesses were themselves in turn liquidated. And it is possible, we are following the theory that the perpetrator of the crime was one of the closest comrades of some of those who were eliminated as witnesses.

For instance, we had information to the effect that three men participated in the (Plaza Miranda) bombing scare of August 21, 1971. And later on we received information that they were liquidated. A certain witness by the name of (Noli Collantes), he executed an affidavit against Benigno Aquino. Within 24 hours after he executed the affidavit he was shot as he was going to his classes in Santo Tomas.

Commander (Pusa) was one of the closest to Benigno Aquino. He testified in the perpetration of testimony proceedings, and he identified Benigno Aquino as the one who financed the Philippine Military Academy raid led by Commander (Pusa), in which casualties were suffered and practically the entire armory of automatic arms from the Philippine Military Academy was scooped up with the help of a renegade officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

When (Pusa), Commander (Pusa), testified on this, he received threats to his life, but he said it was impossible to cover the fact that the raid on the Philippine Military Academy was agreed upon with Benigno Aquino. When after he had testified to this among other things, including the fact that the gang's safe house of Benigno Aquino had become a sanctuary for NPA casualties. [interruption in transmission]... and that there were guns there which had been distributed to the communist armed partisans.

The guns were for use for killing innocent civilians as well as our soldiers. After he testified, he was waylaid in ambush with his brother and his entire group of one jeep load of bodyguards in the (Capas) highway. I understand, however, that some of his men, some of the men of (Pusa), Commander (Pusa), may have escaped the well-laid trap or may have witnessed it and identified persons who ambushed Commander (Pusa) as belonging to the group under the influence of Benigno Aquino.

All this led to one thing or another. When it was reported to the effect that there was an attempt to avenge the killing of the three persons who threw the grenades in the (Plaza Miranda) killing, it was reported, too, by an informant. But unfortunately the informant disappeared on 15 August, so that we could not pursue the line. But the informant said that the man decided and that he had sworn that he would revenge the death of his cousin, because one of the three was his cousin.

Another report was submitted to me by intelligence through the chief of staff to the effect that there were feelings of restlessness among the followers, the old followers of Commander (Pusa), and that [few words in Tagalog]. We are not ready to go into all these details of the basis for these intelligence reports because we are still hoping that the original informant is alive, although we fear that he has been liquidated. Ultimately we will bring out all the facts on the matter.

I repeat: No one is more sorrowful and regretful for what has happened. I am deeply and profoundly shocked by what has occurred. It has affected me not only emotionally, but physically, because I never realized that this dastardly act could be committed right there in the MIA [Manila International Airport].

[Question] By the way, Mr President, there's a [words indistinct] rumor that you have proclaimed martial law anew.

[Marcos] That is ridiculous. First of all, there is no reason to proclaim martial law. The ordinary processes of investigation are going on and Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Chief General Olivas was supposed to be -- ah, here he is. Gen Olivas and also the chief of staff, who is also here, and vice chief of staff, who has already appeared before television and who may be busy precisely organizing and (?orienting) the investigation.

We feel that this is, again I repeat, an orchestrated attempt to spread panic, possibly even chaos. I can only say the government is, of course, going to be very gentle in handling all of these reactions, knowing full well that it is natural for relatives and followers of Aquino to feel spite and anger, and what more convenient target can they have, except the government and the leader of the government, including the first lady.

And talking about the first lady, I understand that she is being blamed in many ways, for what reason I do not know, when it was she who convinced me to allow Aquino to go to the United States for a by-pass treatment. I was of the belief when he suffered a heart attack that we had enough facilities in the Philippines for a by-pass treatment. I was of the belief that the end result of his leaving the Philippines would be more complicated than we expected.

Unfortunately, my intuition was correct. We should never have allowed him to leave the Philippines. But the first lady, in a Christian gesture and because Aquino earlier had befriended her in many ways, assigned a special medical team to accompany him, even in the plane to the United States, where I understand, during which trip he suffered some kind of seizure and he might have died without the special medical team which was assigned to him by the first lady.

Every time the first lady was in New York she met with Benigno and they talked on friendly terms. Justice (Puno) probably knows about this and the Congressman (Filantino), and Minister (Conchango), Minister Aspiras -- they all know all of these meetings with Aquino. She met with Aquino for 7 hours. And on this last trip of the first lady when she went to Norway and passed by the United States for her medical treatment and for other purposes, I asked her to talk to Aquino and dissuade him from coming back to the Philippines until we had cleared the way for his arrival. Unfortunately, other voices were more influential and may have convinced him that we were merely frightening him to stay away.

If the purpose was to eliminate Aquino, this was not the way to do it. He could have been allowed to die without medical treatment when he was suffering from heart attack. But we always took care of him. He was given the best of treatment as a prisoner. He met with me. I met with him some time back. When I asked him: If I release you now, what would you do? He could not answer. If he had answered that he would maintain the peace, I would have released him. That was way back at the beginning of his trial and incarceration.

I am a little angered also by what is happening because, as I said, no matter what explanations we make now, there will always be some kind of shadow over the entire government. And this was never, never our purpose. We had hoped that the matter could be handled with a little more finesse.

China Airlines also is partly to blame, and I don't know what other airline brought him from Hong Kong to Taipei. We are investigating. But I am certain that there are several high-ranking parties in some other governments who were cooperating with him in coming in under an assumed and false name. For what purpose I don't know.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, have you received any report from the military as to the identity of the assailant?

[Marcos] Yes, we are trying to identify him. It is not easy to identify a professional killer like him. The indications are that he belonged to the subversive groups. One of the theories is to the effect that, however, the killing might have been, might have received the blessings of the NPC or of the communist hierarchy -- because they would shoot two birds with one stone -- they would eliminate Aquino, who was responsible for some of the liquidations or killings, according to them, of some of their men whom he himself utilized, at the same time they would embarrass the government and place it in an awkward position -- which they have.

Now, these are all theories. We will try to substantiate all kinds of theories. The other theory is that it is just a plain communist rubout job, again, shooting two birds with one stone.

Of course, there is much to be done. We will not make any conclusions until after the intelligence agents and all the authorities who are on the case are through with their intensive work. If necessary, we will burn some of our own agents, meaning we will have to identify some of the agents, whose lives may be in danger now, who are valuable assets and sources of information within the Communist Party and the Moro National Liberation Front.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, there were some schools today which sent their students home early and some businesses which also sent their employees home early because I think they feared demonstrations. Do you have any [interrupted]

[Marcos] There were no demonstrations, they're all rumors. But, in all possibility, the brownout caused the panic. And as you saw, there are others who are fomenting, fomenting this kind of panic. But there were no demonstrations, everything is normal; traffic is moving as normally as possible in Manila. And there were no cases of violence anywhere in any part of the Philippines. Anywhere, not only Metropolitan Manila -- nowhere in the various regions of the Philippines is there any indication of any violent reaction. Everything is peaceful.

I would like to appeal to our people to maintain their calm. The processes of civil life must continue.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, there are also reports that the world press, particularly that of the United States, has been reporting bad reports about this incident here. What do you intend to do about that?

[Marcos] Well, what we cannot understand is why he was accompanied by foreign correspondents. I understand the correspondents in Manila rushed to Taipei; they were asked to go to Taipei. Correspondents in London were also rushed to Taipei. His brother-in-law, someone who claims to be his brother-in-law, Mr Ken Kashiwahara from ABC, was with him. I have no doubt, therefore, that they will utilize all their facilities to spread venom against the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and especially against its leaders led by me. I trust, however, that the truth will out. I have no doubt whatsoever about the fact that they cannot conceal one very clear fact, and that is: Benigno Aquino was shot by a civilian with one single shot with a .357 magnum at close quarters, and this idea of the security men having shot him, which was touted by some of these correspondent allegedly from witnesses, is probably planted deliberately in order to malign the good name and reputation of the Filipino people, and especially of its leaders and the government itself.

I appeal to all right-thinking men to look at this with objectivity. It is bad enough as it is, but to falsify news or exaggerate it, now that's compounding the crime.

[Unidentified female reporter] [question indistinct].

[Marcos] Attack? What kind of attack? I'm here, I'm ready to wrestle with anybody. [laughter]

[Unidentified female reporter] [words indistinct]

[Marcos] (Jalal), what is this all about? [chuckles]

[(Jalal)] They said that you had been flown to Honolulu already.

[Marcos] Oh my goodness. Fly to Honolulu? Do you really think I'm giving up? [laughter] Why?

[(Jalal)] After the heart attack.

[Marcos] What a ridiculous story. I think that this is part of the hate campaign. I do not want to try to exacerbate feelings by also speaking in the same strident tone. I'd like to be what I feel, and that is shocked, humility and tears -- that's what I feel over this tragedy.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, does Mrs Marcos have anything to add to that?

[Marcos] By all means.

[Reporter] Madame, would you give us your reaction to the killing of Aquino?

[Imelda Marcos] Well, I feel in a state of shock. And since I am a believer. I have faith in God. Aquino has (?my prayers)?

[Unidentified reporter] And by the way, you went around tonight at the groceries, and we understand that most of the consumers in Metro Manila went to panic buying because of thinking that martial law had been proclaimed.

[Imelda Marcos] When they said that the people were dashing to the groceries, and the first thing I did was to make sure that there was enough supplies, so I went straight to the FTI, the food terminal market with Mr. (Tanchanko), Vice Governor (Masai) and Deputy Minister Benitez. And we have ample supplies of food thereat. And also I went to the different (Tagiwa) centers, where there was thought there was really panic buying. No, there was a little more, there was a bigger crowd in the supermarkets nearby Forbes Park and the areas of the rich, where there was for a few hours a brownout, but after that, when there was light in Forbes Park, in the different villages in Makati there was really... they stopped this so-called panic buying, but it was really not panic buying because they were only buying food that was ready to be eaten, because they did not have electricity at home to cook their meals.

[Ferdinand Marcos] Well, before we close, are there any further questions, because, of course, we have all our government officials here and they practically stopped the operations of government. [laughter] Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who is supposed to be under house arrest [laughter], now is uncomfortable in a barong tagalog [traditional shirt] [laughter and banter in background] and the Batasang Pambansa has suspended session. I hope that we will finish the budget in accordance with to the schedule. The chief justice is here. No reason why they should all be here other than to prove and to show to our people that there is calm and peace, and that there is no reason whatsoever to panic or to change your habits. We are here to guard the stability of our country and our people and we will stay here to see to it that this is accomplished with refinement, with a little civility. I beg that the members of the opposition conduct themselves with the same presence of mind.

[Unidentified reporter] Well, Mr President, this has been a very informative evening, so we thank you, sir, for this press conference.

[Marcos] Thank you also. [applause]

MILITARY INVESTIGATORS WORK TO IDENTIFY ASSASSIN

HK240013 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] On the investigation of the Aquino killing, military probers are checking on the background of some people whom former Senator Aquino had allegedly prejudiced, as possible suspects.

They include 13 of the 39 government witnesses whom Aquino had allegedly ordered killed in retaliation for testifying in court against him. The 13 witnesses were all slain or disappeared after Aquino's arrest.

Meanwhile Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, who is personally supervising the probe of the Aquino shooting, said probers are nearing the identification of the slain assassin. He said the PC [Philippine Constabulary] crime laboratory had discovered the name (Roly) embroidered on the briefs of the gunman. They believe (Roly) was the one referred to in the initial "R" in the ring of the man.

METRO MANILA REMAINS UNDER 'RED ALERT'

HK240026 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Calm continues to reign in Metro Manila and other areas of the country. In fact the PC [Philippine Constabulary] has taken its commands and units off the red alert notice. The red alert now remains only in Metro Manila, where the PC is on the lookout for elements that may stir up disorder. Otherwise, everything is back to normal.

TIMES JOURNAL ON CALL FOR CALM AFTER AQUINO DEATH

HK231328 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A Time for Calm and Sobriety"]

[Text] For a long time, the assassination of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino will cast a huge shadow over the Philippine political scene. Predictably, it would be safe to surmise that at this very moment the enemies of the government are concocting schemes to make political hay of his death. It is for this reason that President Marcos, in condemning along with the nation the perpetrators of the dastardly act, has warned "opportunistic elements" not to try to take advantage of the situation to foment disorder and chaos. In no uncertain terms, he said the government will respond to any attempt at anarchy with all the legal forces at hand to insure the peace of the communities and well-being of the people.

A shocked nation takes heart in the president's assurance that the government will maintain normalcy and order by taking precautionary measures to keep life and business at a normal flow. In calling for calmness and sobriety, the president at the same time has vowed that the government will apply all its resources and powers toward unearthing all aspects of the assassination, and bringing the perpetrators of the heinous crime to justice.

Aquino represented the strongest possible opposition to the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan administration of President Marcos. He, perhaps, more than any other person, could have welded together the loose confederacy that is the opposition today. But politics could have wanted it otherwise. There are any number of groups which might have wanted to see him dead each with its own purpose in mind. As usual, however, the national government will have to face the criticism that comes with the death of Mr. Aquino. It is always the incumbent who must be held liable for or who must answer for any failure or catastrophe that happens during his administration.

In justice to the president, however, it was he who authorized Mr. Aquino to go to the United States to undergo a heart bypass. Mr. Marcos could have stood pat and insisted that he serve out his jail term. And if the former senator died in jail, no one could have blamed the president for it.

Was it not the president, too, who suggested that Mr. Aquino ask for amnesty which Mr. Marcos would have been only too happy to grant? But politics, being what it is, Mr. Aquino chose to remain in the stockade.

Repercussions created by the Aquino slaying are felt not only nationwide but in many parts of the world. Every peaceful citizen looks to the president's assurance that no stone will be left unturned in investigating the case and bringing all those responsible for the crime to justice. In the meantime, there should be no panic. Nor should the public resort to rumors and accept rumors at their face value. This would do them more harm than good.

AQUINO LEGACY: STABILITY FOR PHILIPPINES

HK231318 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Aug 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Death of a Leader"]

[Text] From his youthful years, Benigno Aquino, Jr., was a leader. One can recall his years as a newsman, when he was decorated for his coverage of the Philippine participation in the Korean war. Then he became a politician and what troubled him was not his performance in office but the fact that he seemed to be always a few months younger than the statutory qualification for the offices to which he was aspiring. But he always won the legal issues on that score.

One measure of his importance as political leader was the warning of his government that he should not return at this time because of confirmed intelligence reports that some people were out to get him. The warning carried the implication that even though he was out of power he was such a controversial figure as to ignite a conspiracy that would end his life.

What makes his death specially painful to those who were able to observe his activities while he was in the United States was he was trying to cooperate with the government in trying to unify the diverse political forces of the nation. There was a time when he was talking rather frequently by telephone with the high officials of the Defense Ministry. He and the first lady also used to hold conversations in the U.S. He was thus unlike other opposition leaders.

We like to think that his legacy to the nation is to persuade one and all to follow the path of non-violence as the effort to normalize the political life continues. The avoidance of violence that is inspired by political differences is the basic premise of the current reforms being undertaken by the government. Domestic peace is the condition precedent of prosperity. Aquino would not have wished for anything better than the enhancement of the stability of his country.

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Aug 25, 1983

